The Chicago Daily Tribune.

VOLUME 26. CHICAGO, MONDAY, MARCH 17, 1873. NUMBER 210.

FINANCIAL.

Investment Bonds!

No. 20 Wall-st., New York, Feb. 8, 1873.

THE NORTHERN PACIFIC RAILROAD COMPANY now has in full operation, with regular daily trains, 221 miles of road. A distance of nearly 200 miles more is constructed. The Minnesota section, immediately on its completion, entered upon a satisfactory business, including local traffic and the large carrying trade of the Northwestern British Settlements and the Hudson's Bay Company. The recently completed section of sixty-five miles, on the Pacific Coast, at once commands a profitable business between Puget Sound and the Columbia River, heretofore done by coastwise steamers. On the opening of spring, with more than 300 miles of road in regular operation, the Company will control the extensive and productive trade of Upper Missouri, much of Montana, and the Northwest. The earnings of the road for 1873 will be large.

Arrangements for pushing construction vigorously the coming year are progressing satisfactorily.

Of the nearly Ten Million Acres of Land accruing to the Company in connection with the portion of road now virtually constructed, some Two Million Acres of excellent average quality are in market, and their sale and settlement progressing. The average price thus far realized is $5.61 per acre—which is at the rate of more than $100,000 per mile of road for the whole grant.

The Company has already begun the process of redeeming and cancelling its First Mortgage Gold Bonds, as they are now being received at $1.10 in payment and exchange for the Company's lands.

With these accomplished results and most favorable prospects, the Company is now selling its First Mortgage 7-30 Bonds for the purpose of completing its line of road. We recommend them as a well secured and unusually profitable investment. They have the following elements of strength and safety. They are the obligation of a strong corporation; they are a First Mortgage on a road, its right of way, telegraph lines, equipments, and franchises, and a first lien on its Net Earnings. In addition to this usually sufficient security, there is pledged for the payment of principal and interest a Land-Grant of 12,800 acres per mile of road through the States, and 25,600 through the Territories. The rate of interest (seven and three tenths per cent gold) is equal now to about 8¾ currency. Gold Checks for the semi-annual interest on the Registered Bonds are mailed to the post-office address of the owner.

All marketable securities are received in exchange on the most favorable terms. For sale by Banks and Bankers generally.

JAY COOKE & CO.

LUNT, PRESTON & KEAN, Bankers, Agents, Chicago, Ill.

TO RENT.

OFFICES

IN THE

Tribune Building

Not Yet Taken.

Two very desirable single offices on Second Floor.

One suite of two or three rooms on Second Floor.

A few large and small rooms on Third Floor, suitable for Architects or Artists.

Very large and desirable room on Fourth Floor, north light.

The finest single offices and suites in the city.

The building is strictly Fire-Proof.

The floors are laid in English Tile.

Fire and Burglar-Proof Vaults

All appointments of the best description.

An elevator connects with all the floors.

The entire building is steam-heated, with porter always in attendance.

Vacancies yet remaining offered at reasonable rates for a term of years.

See the offices. For terms inquire of W. C. DOW,

Room 1, Nevada Block.

TO RENT.

From April 1, an elegant 3-story and basement marble-front house, newly furnished, and with all modern improvements. Location one of the best in the city. Rent, $300 per month. Apply to O 26, Tribune office.

ROOFING MATERIAL, &c.

ROOFING MATERIALS

AND

BUILDING & CARPET FELT.

Send for samples and circulars.

BARRETT, ARNOLD & KIMBALL,

230 Monroe-st.

FINANCIAL.

BANKING HOUSE

OF

WRENN & BREWSTER,

96 Washington-st.

Deposits Received and Interest Allowed.

Gold, Government Bonds, Local Stocks, and Commercial Paper Bought and Sold.

Collateral Loans and Commercial Paper form a leading feature in our business, for the negotiation of which we have unusual facilities.

REPUBLIC INS. CERTIFICATES.

$2,000.

For sale at 80 cents by HAMMOND & GAGE, 54 Washington-st.

MONEY TO LOAN

In any amount of even thousands, on income producing real estate, at 9 per cent interest.

OGDEN & SCUDDER, Room 9, Nixon's Building.

FOR SALE.

COPYING PRESSES,

BOOKS, BRUSHES, & BOWLS

AT WHOLESALE AND RETAIL, AT

CULVER, PAGE, HOYNE & CO.'S,

118 AND 120 MONROE-ST.

KIRKLAND GRATE COAL,

Mined by Kirkland & Co., Veedersburg, Fountain Co., Ind. Sold by C. H. DYER & CO., Cor. Wabash-av. and Madison-st.

DISSOLUTION NOTICE.

DISSOLUTION.

Public notice is hereby given that the copartnership heretofore existing between the undersigned, under the firm name and style of Reinhardt & Foreman, has this day been dissolved by mutual consent. All accounts due to said firm are payable to the undersigned, Henry Reinhardt, who will settle all demands against said firm.

HENRY REINHARDT, Chicago, March 13, 1873. JOSEPH FOREMAN.

DISSOLUTION.

The firm of R. P. Ober & Co. is this day dissolved by mutual consent. R. P. Ober will settle up the business of the late firm. R. P. OBER,

March 15, 1873. JAS. B. DICKINSON.

DISSOLUTION.

The partnership heretofore existing between George Boerner and Alois Meehel, under the firm name of Boerner & Meehel, was dissolved on the 14th day of March, 1873. ALOIS MEEHEL.

March 15, 1873.

MATTRESSES.

IMPORTANT.

The WOVEN WIRE MATTRESS CO., of Hartford, Conn., manufacturers of the

NATIONAL

AND

Woven Wire Mattress,

have established a branch of their business at 286 State-st., Chicago, where a full line of their superior Beds can be seen. The public of Chicago and vicinity are invited to call and examine them. THEY ARE THE BEST BED in the world.

For sale by Furniture Dealers generally.

WOVEN WIRE MATTRESS CO., 286 State-st.

DRESS GOODS.

Fresh Importations.

FIELD, LEITER & CO.

State and Twentieth and Madison and Market-sts.,

Have just received per last steamer, new shades in Irish and French Poplins; Brocaded Poplins and Epinglines, Japanese Silks; Cashmeres, Serges, Pongees, Challis, Mohairs, and the new varieties of English and Japanese Poplins; French and German Plaids; Alpacas; Merinos, Wool DeLaines, Polka Dots, latest styles and colorings: Grenadines, French Organdies, Cambrics, and Prints; Percales, Crape Piques, Batistes; Vanda Suitings, Linen Batiste and Elastic Dress Linens, and a large line of English Prints,—very choice selections,—which they will open on Monday, March 17.

WINES.

15,000 Gallons

NATIVE WINES,

GUARANTEED PURE,

GROWN AT

WHITE ELK VINEYARDS,

Keokuk, Iowa.

We offer for sale the following brands of Wines, viz: CONCORD, IVES, CATAWBA, CLINTON, NORTON, DELAWARE, SACRAMENTAL, and MEDICINAL, put up in cases (twelve bottles), and in five, ten, twenty, and forty gallon packages. Shipment made direct from the vineyards if desired.

SAM'L MYERS & CO., 268 and 270 East Madison-st.

MUSICAL.

STEINWAY

UPRIGHT, SQUARE, SQUARE GRAND, AND GRAND

PIANOS, and an unusually fine assortment of low and medium priced Instruments. Also a number of good second-hand Pianos at

SMITH & NIXON'S,

162 and 164 State-st.

REAL ESTATE.

Lots, Houses, Lots, Houses.

We have inquiries for BUILDING LOTS. Also, HOUSES for homes.

JACOB C. MAGILL, 81 and 83 South Clark-st.

MISCELLANEOUS.

HARNESS.

TO EXPRESSMEN.

We manufacture Harness exactly suited to your business, both single and double.

SHORT & DRAYTON, 181 EAST MADISON-ST.

WASHINGTON.

The Fortunate Whitely Prosecutes His Claim for More Congressional Bounty.

Probabilities in the Caldwell Case—The Treasury Portfolio.

Gen. Webster Likely to Get the Assistant Treasuryship of Chicago.

A Slight Unpleasantness Between Kansas Politicians.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

KANSAS POLITICIANS FALL OUT.

WASHINGTON, D. C., March 16.—An altercation occurred yesterday evening at the National Hotel, in this city, between Senator Ingalls and the Hon. Robert McBratney, both of Kansas, which came near being serious. The trouble between these gentlemen originated from the fact that McBratney recently sent a communication to the Vice President asking that a memorial sent to the Senate by certain citizens of Kansas during the closing hours of the last session be referred to the Committee on Privileges and Elections. This memorial, it will be remembered, related to the validity of Ingalls's election, and requested the Senate to inquire into the effect which the York transaction had on the election of the present incumbent. Mr. McBratney claims to represent these memorialists, and he individually asserts that abundant proof will be forthcoming to show that Ingalls was simply a confederate in the conspiracy which ended in the downfall of Subsidy Pomeroy. Making this assertion in the presence of Ingalls, last evening, the Senator became belligerent, and threatened the attorney with personal violence, unless he retracted in the presence of witnesses the assertion of his collusion with the conspirators against Pomeroy. High words passed on both sides, when the parties were finally separated by mutual friends. The feeling among Kansas politicians here is bitter in the extreme, and every effort will be made to get up a case against Ingalls, not only on the conspiracy count, but also because of his connection with the bribing of Judge Delahay, which latter is a matter of record.

CONGRESSMAN WHITELY.

The charges of frauds against R. H. Whitely, Member of the House of Representatives from the Second District of Georgia, appear, on a somewhat careful examination, to be well found. A statement was published to the effect that Whitely had drawn $10,496.10 as salary and mileage as a member of both Houses of the Forty-First Congress. From the proper records it is ascertained that Whitely drew $5,000 as salary, and $368 as mileage as a member of the House for one year, from March 3, 1870, to March 4, 1871; also as member of the Senate, during the extra session of days of the same year $4,755 as salary, and $372 as mileage. He is now urging payment of $4,200 additional for that year as member of the House, which, in the recently passed Deficiency bill, was authorized to be paid members of that body in the Forty-fifth Congress so as to make their compensation equal to that of members of the present Congress.

CALDWELL.

There has been considerable figuring here by Senators both yesterday and to-day as to whether Caldwell will be turned out after all. The general conclusion as to the vote on the Morton resolution is that it will be lost by a vote of 30 to 42, the majority of the Democrats voting against it. On the Alcorn substitute expelling Caldwell, the vote is put down as 35 to 34. It requires a two-thirds vote to succeed. The debate this week may completely change these figures, but if the vote were to be taken to-morrow it is conceded that the above will be the result.

THE TREASURY PORTFOLIO.

There is hardly anything new to be said in connection with the Secretaryship of the Treasury. Boutwell desires to be sworn into the Senate to-morrow, and will present his credentials, unless he changes his mind, to-morrow noon. It is still thought that Richardson will be assigned to the duties of this position, for the present, until a permanent successor can be appointed.

[To the Associated Press.]

THE NEW YORK POST-OFFICE.

WASHINGTON, D. C., March 15.—The President has accepted the resignation of Postmaster Jones, of New York. It is said that Mr. James, an employe in the New York Custom-House, will be his successor.

POSTAL CONVENTION SIGNED.

The President has signed the Postal Convention with Sweden and Norway.

A FRANK CONFESSION.

Hundreds of men and boys are engaged at the capital sending out daily through the mails tons of books and documents, for members who are anxious to have them reach their respective homes before the expiration of the franking privilege. The basement passages are filled with boxes in which to pack such parts of immense masses of accumulated printed matter as have not already passed, by sale, into the hands of merchants and paper-makers.

PERSONAL.

Col. J. M. Parker, brother-in-law of Gen. B. F. Butler, lately confirmed as Surveyor of the port of New Orleans, left for that city last night, the oath of office having been administered by Collector Casey.

LAND-OFFICE REMOVED.

The President has issued an order removing the local land-office from West Point, Neb., to Norfolk.

INDIAN AFFAIRS.

Indian Inspectors will not be appointed until after the 30th of June next, as no appropriation will be available during the present fiscal year for the payment of their salaries. It is probable that the office of Indian Superintendent will be abolished, as a view is likely to be taken that the Inspectors will answer the same purpose as Superintendents throughout the country.

GONE HOME.

Gov. McMillan and ex-Gov. Pinchback, of Louisiana, contesting United States Senators, have returned home, the Senate not intending to consider the question during the present session.

PROBABILITIES.

It is thought that Gen. Webster, of Chicago, will be appointed Assistant United States Treasurer in that city. It is almost certain that Thomas L. James, Deputy Collector of Customs, will to-morrow be nominated Postmaster of New York City in place of Jones, resigned.

THE WEATHER.

War Department Weather Prognostications.

WAR DEPARTMENT, OFFICE OF THE CHIEF SIGNAL SERVICE, DIVISION OF TELEGRAMS AND REPORTS FOR THE BENEFIT OF COMMERCE, WASHINGTON, D. C., March 16.—Probabilities—For Monday in the Eastern, Gulf and South Atlantic States, northerly wind clear weather. For the Middle States northwest winds and clear weather. For New York and New England partly cloudy and clear weather, with northwest winds. For the Lake Region southeasterly winds, backing to south and southeast on the Upper Lakes, with increasing cloudiness. A storm-centre will move eastward into Minnesota, with southerly wind and rising temperature in the Missouri Valley.

Cautionary signals continue on the middle and east Atlantic coast. They will be displayed at the lake stations on and after April 1.

The Evansville (Ind.) Murder Case.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

PEORIA, Ill., March 16.—There will be published in the *Transcript* to-morrow a lengthy account of Myers, recently arrested at Indianapolis, and the woman Smith, implicated with him, for the murder of a young girl in Evansville in 1866. Myers' wife now lives in this city, and Mrs. Smith's husband, was killed here by a boiler explosion in 1861. Myers and Smith became acquainted while convicts at Auburn, N. Y., and escaped from there together, came to Chicago and work in a furniture establishment together. Myers was from there sent to the Illinois Penitentiary, but was subsequently pardoned out, and with his wife came to Peoria. After Smith's death Myers become intimate with Mrs. Smith and sent his own wife away to her friends. He was, at that time, brakeman on the Peoria branch of the Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific Railroad, and kept Mrs. Smith at one end of the route, and a young girl, whom he had seduced, at the other. In the fall of 1866 he was arrested for a petty theft, and gave bail, which he forfeited, and ran away, taking the girl he had seduced along. In the following winter Mrs. Smith also left. R. H. Matson, a detective of this city, who has been looking up the case, claims that the headless corpse found at Evansville was that of the girl. He traced them to Chicago, where they stayed only one night. He thinks, however, that the murder was committed one year later than reported in some papers, or else the parties arrested are innocent, as they were living in Peoria at that time.

FIRES.

Destruction of a Large Part of the Business Portion of the Town of Elyria, Ohio—Other Fires Yesterday.

CLEVELAND, O., March 16.—A terrible conflagration occurred in Elyria, O., on Saturday night, by which the finest business portion of the city was destroyed. A few minutes before 12 o'clock p. m., fire was discovered in the dry goods store of Starr Bros. & Co., in Ely Block, corner of Mill and Broad streets, and in almost an incredibly short space of time the flames broke out in every window. The wind was blowing a perfect gale, and drove the fire through the entire block of ten elegant stores, stopping only at Washington avenue. The two engines were promptly on the ground, but so violent was the wind that the fire leaped from store to store with terrible fury, rendering all efforts to arrest its progress utterly fruitless. A telegram was at once sent to Cleveland for aid, for, unless the fire could be checked at Washington avenue, there was no knowing where it would stop. About 1 o'clock the fire reached the Library Building, in the centre of the block, where it was temporarily stayed by the solid brick wall which separated it from the stores on the east. Here the firemen made a desperate effort to check the flames, but the wind blew the fire around the north part of the block, and soon the window-frames in the fourth story were on fire. At this juncture the water began to fail, and the department, seeing the ruin of a whole block inevitable, directed their efforts to save the buildings on the east side of Washington avenue. At ten minutes past 3 a steamer from Cleveland arrived and was hailed with enthusiastic shouts by the assembled multitude, but the danger was mostly past, though they rendered efficient service in saving the railroad buildings, which were in great danger by the burning of the Mungaren House, which was of wood, and burned furiously.

For three hours the scene was terribly grand; the wind driving the burning cinders over the eastern part of the town, with ever and anon the dull sound of falling walls which fairly made the earth tremble, and startled spectators who were gazing on the terrible spectacle. The glare of the conflagration was distinctly visible in this city. Hurried investigation gives only a general account of the loss. It is probably safe to say that the total loss will reach the sum of $200,000, of which the following persons were insured: H. Ely, on the block, $25,000; Starr Bros. & Co., merchandise, $30,000; A. A. Pomeroy, $5,000; T. H. Linnel & Co., clothing, $2,500; Hoyle Bros., groceries, &c., $25,000; W. Johnston, law library, $10,000; J. Manville & Co., drugs, $5,000; Sampsell, Clark & Co., confectionery, $10,000; F. B. Sanford, boots and shoes, $3,000; Elyria Library, $10,000; J. C. Hotter, daguerrean stock, $10,000; Masonic Lodge, furniture, &c., $1,350; J. Mungaren, hotel, liquors, &c., $8,700; and some others not learned of. In the above amount there will doubtless be quite a percentage of salvage, as a large portion of the goods were removed from several stores and offices. The list of insurance companies' losses, as far as learned, is as follows: Ætna, Hartford, $30,000; Underwriters' Agency, New York, $10,000; Home, New York, $10,500; Continental, New York, $7,000; Phenix, Brooklyn, $5,000; North British and Mercantile, $5,000; National, Hartford, $1,000; Sun, Cleveland, $5,000; Royal, Liverpool, $5,000.

MANSFIELD, Ohio, March 16.—The National Hotel, owned and kept by John McNamara, was destroyed by fire this morning. A stranger, by the name of Martin Karnes, was burned to a crisp. The building was insured in the Royal, of Liverpool, England.

ST. LOUIS, March 16.—The Quincy, Ill., Agricultural Works burned, last night, with a large amount of stock and some 200 corn-planters. Loss about $50,000; insured for $35,000.

NEW YORK, March 16.—A fire at No. 17 Bowery this morning resulted in a loss of $61,000, distributed among a number of small firms. Insurance, $25,000.

NEW YORK.

The Trigger—Wrestling Match—Ship-Building—Filibustering Expeditions.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune;

NEW YORK, March 16.—Abe Kleinman, of Chicago, has challenged Ira Paine, of New York, to shoot at 100 pigeons for $500. In case Paine refuses, the offer is open to any other Eastern man.

W. M. Tweed gave a dinner to sixty-two of his old associates at the Americus Club-house, Greenwich, Conn., on Friday night.

Large numbers of orders are being received from Europe to purchase wooden vessels to replace the iron ones lost in the last year's gales. Some brokers say they find it impossible to fill their commissions fast enough.

Homer Lane, of New York, and Walnsworth, of New Haven, last night signed articles to wrestle for $2,000 and the championship, in Boston, on Thursday next.

Private advices from Vera Cruz say that several large expeditions are on foot there, and will start soon to the aid of the Cuban patriots.

THE PACIFIC COAST.

Captain Jack's Last General Order—Gen. Crook's Policy.

SAN FRANCISCO, March 16.—Gen. Canby moved his headquarters to Van Buren's ranch on Saturday. Col. Riddle, with Company K, Fifteenth Calvary, came up with a party of Modocs and captured thirty-five horses. He would have killed the savages had it not been that negotiations prevented. Schonchin Charley will not come off the reservation.

A new Peace Commission has organized, composed of Canby, Meachem, Roseborough, and O'Neal.

Squaw Artina, who recently came out of the lava-bed, says Jack wants to talk, but is afraid to come out; that Canby can't control the soldiers.

Jack wants Meachem and Fairchild to come and talk with him again.

A jury at Sacramento found Charles Mortimer guilty of murder in the first degree for killing Sarah Gibson.

Gen. Crook's entire command, twelve companies, is at Camp McDowell. His policy has given great satisfaction in Arizona. Crook was twice thwarted, once by Colyer and once by Howard. It is thought that Howard's treaty with Cochise will result in a claim by Mexico on our Government for five or six millions for special damages.

The horse disease is spreading in Arizona rapidly, and will seriously affect the military movements.

Gen. Crook has established a rule that every Apache at every military post and rancheries must answer roll-call each day. The future movements of the troops are unknown.

Beck vs. Dana.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., March 16.—The *Courier-Journal* to-morrow morning publishes the reply of Congressman Beck, of this State, to the recent article in the New York *Sun*. Mr. Beck is very severe on Mr. Dana, denouncing him as a skulking blackguard, who prostitutes the freedom of the press which he disgraces to indiscriminate libels upon people whom he has not taken the trouble to know or investigate.

Telegraphic Brevities.

Milwaukee River and harbor are now open to navigation. Steamer Sherman arrived from Chicago yesterday, and propeller St. Joseph left for Chicago yesterday morning.

Receives Partial Justice.

MEMPHIS, March 16.—Angelo Marey was yesterday sentenced one year to the Penitentiary for robbing the safe of the Chief of Police. He pleaded guilty, with the understanding that numerous other indictments against him would be quashed. This, with the other sentence against him, gives him four years. After this term he will probably have to answer for his connection with Bill Forrester in the Schooler diamond robbery at New Orleans.

SPRINGFIELD.

Prospect of an Adjourned Session of the Legislature—The Rummell Investigation.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., March 16.—The question of an adjourned session of the Twenty-Eighth General Assembly, to be held next winter, seems to be settled. There is but one opinion expressed on the subject, and that is favorable, because absolutely necessary in order to get through with needed legislation. Mr. Upton, Chairman of the Revisory Committee of the Senate, is understood to have said that if the Committee should work constantly from now until next September, they could scarcely get the work done, and it is suggested by many that an appropriation be made to enable the Committee to sit during the vacation and get the work in shape to report to the General Assembly next winter, and thus shorten the session to be holden then.

It is now certain that there will be two reports on the subject of the management of the Penitentiary, from the Committee now considering the subject. The Committee will, it is thought be ready to report this week. A sub committee goes to Joliet to examine the books to-morrow.

The Special Committee appointed by the Senate and House to inquire as to certain charges against ex-Secretary Rummell have concluded their investigation, and will report the result on Tuesday next. They will simply state the facts without making any recommendation. It is reported that they find due Mr. Rummell from the State a considerably less amount of money than he claims for copying the laws, journals, &c.

THE NAKED TRUTH ABOUT WOODHULL.

Mrs. Victoria Woodhull, of New York, lectured last evening at the Academy of Music, to an audience of unusual size and susceptibility, among them many ladies, who were attracted, perhaps, by the novelty of the thing. They went to hear this notorious woman defend herself against the charges made against her character. If their expectation was to hear a plain, straightforward denial, they were mistaken. If their object was a prurient hope of hearing obscene and libidinous utterances from a woman's lips, then they must have been more than satisfied, for never before have the walls of the Academy of Music sheltered so foul-mouthed a speaker. The title of her lecture was, "The Naked Truth." It consisted of a rampant denunciation of the law courts of the country, and a rambling accusation of a number of prominent divines and laymen, who were charged with secret indulgences in the free love doctrines of which she is the avowed apostle. Had her lecture been couched in terms of common decency, her charges might have produced an effect upon her audience, who were inclined to regard, with favor, some of the exposures she claimed to make. But her language was so coarse, gross, filthy, and blasphemous, that it shocked even those of her auditors who applauded her condemnation of prominent men. Had she merely reiterated the article for which she was arrested, there would have been an excuse, but her lecture, last evening, was absolutely so nasty that not a single phrase could be found in it which a respectable journal would wish to publish. And yet her audience frequently applauded her, and laughed with unrestrained freedom at her coarsest jests.

OBITUARY.

It will be learned with great regret among a wide circle of business and personal acquaintances that Mr. H. R. Hoffman died at his residence, in this city, at 7 o'clock on yesterday morning. His decease is supposed to be the remote result of an accident which he sustained last December, from which, however, he had recovered so far as to visit his office. Mr. Hoffman was a member of the firm of Cameron, Amberg & Co., stationers, with which he had been connected during the three years that he has resided in this city.

LOCOMOTIVE VS. 'BUS.

About 11 o'clock last night a switch engine on the Northwestern Railroad ran into one of Flagg's Milwaukee avenue omnibuses, at the intersection of Halsted and Kinzie streets. The driver of the 'bus was thrown from his seat and badly bruised. The omnibus was filled with passengers, all of whom were more or less bruised. The 'bus was so broken up that it was rendered useless.

THE CITY IN BRIEF.

A negro gambling house, in the rear of No. 481 Clark street, was raided yesterday afternoon. Page Harris, the keeper, and seven inmates were arrested. The South Side Police are doing good work in raiding gambling houses, no less than nine first-class establishments having been demolished in the last month.

A train-boy on the Michigan Southern Railroad was robbed of a valuable watch and chain last Wednesday, by a companion named Henry Johnson. Johnson was arrested by Officers Slayton and Galligher, yesterday afternoon. The watch and chain had been pawned, and Johnson had destroyed the pawn-ticket. He refused to tell in what shop he disposed of the watch. He will be tried before Justice Banyon this morning.

The wife of Mr. J. H. Johnson, of No. 474 Wabash avenue, met with a sad death, at 11 o'clock last Saturday night. Succeeding a confinement, Mrs. Johnson had a severe attack of bilious fever. And the disease being attended with great pain, Dr. Edwards, her physician, had prescribed morphine in small quantities. On Friday afternoon he ordered that no more morphine be given. About 11 o'clock Friday night, Mrs. Johnson, being in great distress, asked her husband to give her some morphine. This he refused to do, until she said she would have it, if she had to walk to a drug store. Mr. Johnson, moved by her entreaties, finally gave her a small powder. This soothed her, and she soon after fell asleep. From this sleep she did not waken. Dr. Edwards, assisted by Dr. Hayes, Jr., worked with her during Saturday afternoon and evening, but all to no effect. The lady ceased to breathe at 11 o'clock at night. Mrs. Johnson was the daughter of Col. Brandt, and a most lovable person. She leaves two young children.

Weekly Review of the Albany Live-Stock Market.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

ALBANY, March 1.6—BEEVES—The market this week has been decidedly dull, leaving a very small margin for profit either by buyers or sellers. On Thursday there was a fair supply of cattle at the opening, and holders demanded last week's rates for their offerings, but buyers stoutly refused to give so large a price on the ground that they lost on their purchases the previous week. Holders on the other hand urged that they could not afford to reduce the prices, as cattle cost more at Buffalo, and but little business was done until afternoon, when prices declined from ½c to ¾c per lb. Notwithstanding this reduction buyers held back, preferring to wait a day in the hope of obtaining a better quality and lower prices. Dealers from Rhode Island made purchases, but the market closed weak. On Friday morning the market improved slightly, if a larger attendance of buyers can be said to constitute an improvement, and Eastern dealers bought a large number of best cattle at the previous day's prices. But this did not have the effect of making the market any stronger, and the market again closed weak. Yesterday brought with it the usual attendance of buyers, but the weather was stormy and unpleasant, and no life was apparent in the market. Brighton and Eastern dealers are brought so largely in competition with those who retail dressed beef from Chicago that they assert that they cannot get their money back at the ruling rates of this market, and consequently they do not buy more than sufficient to meet their immediate wants. However, a fair business was done yesterday, as most of the holders preferred to let the cattle go at a reduction of ¾c per lb than to run the risk of having them on their hands. This morning a few sales were made at yesterday's figures, but at the close of the market a large number of cattle remained unsold. These were principally sent forward for sale on commission. The supply this week was slightly in excess of last, and the quality was somewhat better. The best head in the market, as usual, belonged to Henry Livingstone, the average weight of which was 2,000 lbs, and for these he obtained 8¾c per lb, the top price realized. From this, prices ranged to 7c for good heavy steers; 4½@5¾c for medium, and 3½@3¾c for inferior. The following are the ruling prices this week: Premium, $7.75@8.25; extra, $7.00@7.50; first quality, $6.25@6.50; second quality, $4.75@5.50; third quality, $4.00@4.50; inferior, $3.25@3.75.

MILCH COWS—Very little doing. A few were sold to local buyers at $45.00 to $65.00, according to quality.

WORKING OXEN—As stated in Friday's report, a few good working oxen were offered this week, and some changed hands at 6c per lb.

SHORE AND LAMBS—The supply this week has been heavier than usual. Two car-loads having been received. In the early part of the week the market was tolerably firm, although somewhat dull, but yesterday it dropped, and finally declined from ½c to ¾c per lb. Even at this reduction very little was done, Eastern dealers being the only buyers. To-day the market was overstocked and very dull, and some car loads were sent forward. We quote fine wool sheep at 5¾@7¼c; coarse wool do, 6¼@6¾c; lambs, 6¾@7¾c per lb.

HOGS—Nothing doing here; 224 car loads were received, but they were fed and sent forward.

HORSES—Nothing fresh to report. The market continues brisk, and prices are unchanged from our Friday's report.

RELIGIOUS.

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—Dr. Manning, the Roman Catholic Archbishop of Westminster, in a recent address in Sheffield, said: "Ultramontanism means Popery, and Popery means Catholicism, and, pardon me if I add, Popery means Christianity."

—We have it from no less an authority than the *Evangelist* newspaper, that more than 800 Presbyterian clergymen—not counting editors, secretaries, and missionaries—are now idle in the vineyard, having nothing to do in their profession.

—The monks and nuns in Italy who are forced to leave their cloisters, are not left by the Government without a pittance for a living. The pensions range from $30 up to $120 a year, about equal to the professed cost of their existence in the cloister.

—Bishop Haven, of the Methodist Church, has been invited by one of the chief men of Progreso, Yucatan, who is a Roman Catholic, to establish a church there, and the Bishop hopes to use the best corner lot for that purpose.

—A Mr. MacLeod, of Osaka, now insists that the Japanese are the true lineal descendants of the lost ten tribes. He professes to find a similarity in the Japanese and the cuneiform Assyrian alphabets, to find the Mia worship correspondent to that of the Kings of Israel before the captivity, and to find in the history of Japan the literal fulfillment of prophecy.

—More than 900 feeble churches have been assisted from the Home fund which the Methodists established not long since, and which has now increased to nearly $400,000 by the liberal subscriptions of a large number of laymen throughout the country.

—The Rev. Capel Molyneux, who lately resigned the Vicarage of St. Paul's, Onslow Square, London, worth $7,500 a year, has now left the English Church, and announced his intention to preach the gospel outside of that Church, which he accuses of seceding from true doctrine and apostolic practice.

—The Rev. W. J. Ellis, a prominent clergyman of the Protestant Episcopal Church of Nashville, has withdrawn from the ministry of that Church. His reasons for withdrawing are that the dogmas and ecclesiastical restraints of the Church cramped his ministerial functions and curtailed his Christian liberty. He is a Liberal or Broad churchman, and will in the future act independently of all church organizations, but continue his preaching.

—The Baptist Year Book for 1873 gives the statistics of the Baptist Church as follows: In the United States there are 853 associations, 19,720 churches, 11,892 ordained ministers, and 1,585,232 members. The Sunday-School statistics show 9,412 schools, 653,742 scholars. The aggregate contributions reported are $4,926,527.04. There are 46 periodicals, of which 2 are German, 1 Welsh, and 1 French. There are 9 theological seminaries, 34 colleges and universities, and 57 academies, with over 500 instructors, and 9,000 students.

—Mr. Hepworth explains, in his paper, the *Working Church*, that he does not wish to occupy the unique place which the whole group of evangelical churches, which some persons have credited him with, and adds that "he has been officially accepted as a member of the Congregational body," and that, "while he sympathizes with the Church Universal in all its endeavors after unity, and will aid to utmost, by throwing his pulpit open to the brethren of all Christian denominations, and in all other proper ways to bring about that unity, he still holds fast to his position as a Congregational minister, settled over a Congregational society."

—President Finney takes very strong ground in the *Independent* on amusements. He seems to think that if people have been properly and thoroughly converted they will henceforth be "effectually rid of the clamor of their lower propensities for fun, glee, merriment, and hilarious sports," and will likewise cease to take any interest in "pleasure parties, picnics, pleasure excursions, and all like amusements." The *Independent* says that President Finney's principle logically carried out would lead to this state of things: "All little children who become pious immediately destroy their rattles and burn their dolls on the funeral-pile of dead innocence."

—A letter from Rome says: "No movement is yet made by the Pope to increase the number of the Sacred College. Pius IX has lived to see nearly all of those pass away who had a voice in raising him to the pontificate. Of the 42 Cardinals now living, all but 7 were created by the present Pope. Some of these must soon leave the scene, as not less than 19 have got beyond the patriarchal age of three-score and ten years. Cardinal Patrizz is the Deacon, or Seignor of the Sacred College, and has worn the scarlet for nearly 40 years. His age is 75. Cardinal Billiet, Archbishop of Chambery, has reached the great age of 90. He has worn his red hat but 12 years, as he was 78 before entering the Sacred College. Of the other members of the conclave of advanced age, we have Cardinal De Angelis, 81; Cardinal Catarini, 78; Cardinals Amat, Grassellini, and Mathieu, each, 77; Rauscher, of Vienna, 76; Antonucci, 75; besides twenty-two others, whose ages range from 62 to 74. Lucien Bonaparte and Prince Hohenlde are the youngest of the Cardinals, the former 54, and the latter 50 years old."

—The Pope has asked the Government of Victor Emmanuel to suppress a series of articles on "The Life of Christ," now appearing in one of the ultra-radical newspapers. In answer to a letter written in reply to these articles by Mgr. Patrizi, by order of the Pope, the Attorney-General has made reply that, although the Government deplored the fact that a discussion should be carried on in regard to those principles which all Catholics have accepted, yet, in a State governed by principles of liberty, it is impossible by sequestrations and prosecutions, to silence those who choose to promote discussions which the law does not forbid. The Attorney-General goes on to say that Mgr. Patrizi knows well that in all times and all countries, and even under a regime of the press "not as liberal as that now existing in Italy," similar publications to that of the letters objected to have been made without causing the interference of government, and without diminishing popular respect for religion. Attention is also called to the fact that the law of May 13, 1871, proclaims full liberty of discussion on religious matters, and therefore that the articles on the life of Christ may not be interfered with until they exceed the limits of such discussion.

—The Episcopal Convocation of Canterbury, England, met Feb. 12. There was a full attendance in both houses, and the Joint Committee on the Athanasian Creed made their report, recommending for adoption the following synodical note:

The Provincial Synod of Canterbury solemnly declares:

First—That the "Confession of our Christian faith, commonly called the Creed of St. Athanasius," sets forth two fundamental doctrines—namely, that of the Holy Trinity and that of the Incarnation of our Lord Jesus Christ, in the form of an exposition of the Catholic faith.

Second—That the said confession does not, in its several and separate propositions, make any addition to the Christian faith, but states more fully that which is implicitly contained in the Apostles' and Nicene creeds, and that it is a safeguard against error, which, from time to time, have arisen in the Church of Christ.

Third—That whereas, Holy Scripture, in divers passages, promises life to the faithful, and asserts the condemnation of the unbelieving, so does the Church, in sundry clauses of this Confession, express the terrible consequence of a willful rejection of the Christian faith, and declare the impossibility of holding fast the same, for all who would be, or continue to be, in a state of salvation. Nevertheless, the Church therein passes not sentence upon any; the Great Judge of all of the holders preferred to let the cattle go at a reduction of ¾c per lb than to run the risk of having them on their hands. This morning a few sales were made at yesterday's figures, but at the close of the market a large number of cattle remained unsold. These were principally sent forward for sale on commission. The supply this week was slightly in excess of last, and the quality was somewhat better. The best head in the market, as usual, belonged to Henry Livingstone, the average weight of which was 2,000 lbs, and for these he obtained 8¾c per lb, the top price realized. From this, prices ranged to 7c for good heavy steers; 4½@5¾c for medium, and 3½@3¾c for inferior. The following are the ruling prices this week: Premium, $7.75@8.25; extra, $7.00@7.50; first quality, $6.25@6.50; second quality, $4.75@5.50; third quality, $4.00@4.50; inferior, $3.25@3.75.

MILCH COWS—Very little doing. A few were sold to local buyers at $45.00 to $65.00, according to quality.

WORKING OXEN—As stated in Friday's report, a few good working oxen were offered this week, and some changed hands at 6c per lb.

SHORE AND LAMBS—The supply this week has been heavier than usual. Two car-loads having been received. In the early part of the week the market was tolerably firm, although somewhat dull, but yesterday it dropped, and finally declined from ¾c to ¾c per lb. Even at this reduction very little was done, Eastern dealers being the only buyers. To-day the market was overstocked and very dull, and some car loads were sent forward. We quote fine wool sheep at 5¾@7¼c; coarse wool do, 6¼@6¾c; lambs, 6¾@7¾c per lb.

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WASHINGTON.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

BOUTWELL'S SUCCESSOR.

WASHINGTON, D. C., March 15.—For the first time since the proposed retirement of Secretary Boutwell, the selection of his successor is beyond speculation. It now seems to be conceded that the President is as yet undetermined upon the head of the Treasury Department. For the last 24 hours the most powerful influences from Philadelphia, New York, and Boston have been brought to bear upon the President to induce him to take some man who represented the financial and commercial interests in these business centres. Philadelphia presents the name of Drexel, New York the names of Morgan, Clewes, and Cisco, while Boston not only endorses Dawes, but protests against the appointment of Richardson. Richardson's friends say that he will not accept a mere temporary assignment to the position, and that, unless he can have it permanently, he will not take it. It was never proposed in any quarter to make Richardson more than the honorary successor of Boutwell, a fact of which he and his friends alone seem to be ignorant. Dawes' chances are said to be utterly out of the question, owing to the peculiar relations of this gentleman to Butler and Boutwell, growing out of the late Senatorial campaign. It is still believed that the ultimate selection will fall on Columbus Delano, although New York parties are confident that a compromise must be made with some man from the Empire State. As showing the condition of speculation to-night on this subject, the following paragraph from the evening administration organ of this city is suggestive. It says as follows: "Secretary Boutwell is very reticent in reference to the matter of his successorship. He says he will be at his desk on Monday next, but that will depend upon circumstances from which many infer that the question as to who shall be his successor is not yet definitely settled. Among the theories advanced is one to the effect that the President recognizes the justice of the claim of New York city; that she is entitled, as the great commercial centre of the country, to the Treasury; that Mr. Boutwell will not take his seat in the Senate this session; that he will resign as soon as the Senate adjourns; that the President will then appoint Mr. Richardson Secretary *ad interim*; that Judge Richardson will resign that position when Congress meets next winter, and that the President will recognize the claim of New York, and appoint ex-Gov. Morgan, John J. Cisco, or some other prominent New Yorker to the Secretaryship. There are many who believe this to be the intention of the President. Judge Richardson is now Acting Secretary, although the Secretary spends most of his time at his desk in the Department."

BROTHER NEWMAN.

About a week ago, after the Rev. J. P. Newman had been elected Chaplain of the Senate, Senator Cameron, of Pennsylvania, moved a reconsideration of the election. There was a good deal of curiosity as to Cameron's object. It now appears that the movement was the result of a little disagreement among some of the lights of the Methodist Church. Dr. Tiffany, who succeeds Dr. Newman as pastor of the Metropolitan Church, which the President attends, was a candidate for the position of Chaplain of the Senate, and was backed by Bishop Simpson, who, it is stated, has grown jealous of Newman's influence at the White House. Simpson, so the story goes, was anxious to defeat Newman, and get Tiffany or Wadsworth in. Newman, however, was backed by Grant, who it is stated, has taken a dislike to Bishop Simpson, because the latter is for offices for his friends, Morton, acting as the President's friend, and Simpson as the friend of the ex-Minister to England. Hence, a contest as the President's friend, nominated Newman and had him elected one day, when the friends of Dr. Tiffany were not on guard. After Cameron made his motion, some person friendly to Newman went to the Pennsylvania delegation and told them the fight in progress among the lights of the church. This person also informed Cameron that he was being made the catspaw of the Simpson-Tiffany party, whereupon the veteran wire-puller declined to make a motion to reconsider, to show his confidence in Newman, the President not only backed up his claims for the position of Chaplain, but appointed him to the position of Inspector of Consulates, with a roving commission to go around the world at a salary of $8,000 a year in gold, expenses paid.

[To the Associated Press.]

CLEMENCY.

WASHINGTON, March 15.—In the recent examination for promotions in the Internal Revenue Bureau under the Civil Service rules, one lady secured a fourth-class clerkship, $1,200; another a third-class, $1,400, while the other persons were appointed to second-class clerkships, $1,400. Six are women. Miss Seavey, who secured a fourth-class clerkship, was appointed from Tennessee, has been employed in the office for over 10 years, and for several years has had exclusive charge of the city copyists.

Pardons were issued, to-day, by the President to John C. Robinson, of South Carolina; William C. Dugrine, of North Carolina, both convicted of Ku-Klux crimes, and sentenced to two years imprisonment in the Albany Penitentiary. The former had served six, the latter eighteen months of their terms.

THE CHATTANOOGA POST-OFFICE.

The fight is renewed with fierceness over the Chattanooga Postmastership. Capt. A. G. Sharp was, on Thursday, confirmed by the Senate in place of Rep. Crutchfield, present incumbent, whose friends in forces are now here to try and induce the Senate to reconsider the vote on Sharp's confirmation. If they fail in this, they will prefer charges against him. Gov. Bard is taking no part in the fight.

PERSONAL.

Senator Brownlow has left for home.

A. T. Johnson, who lately resigned as Chief Clerk of the Lighthouse Board, left here to-night to publish a Republican paper in New Jersey. Mr. Johnson was for many years Chief Clerk of the Internal Revenue Department.

BANK NOTE PLATES DESTROYED.

The committee appointed by the Secretary of the Treasury, consisting of Senator Bayard, Delegate Chipman, and Mr. Andrews, with several clerks, proceeded to the Navy Yard, this morning, to witness the melting of worn-out plates for stamping bank notes. The weight of the plates aggregated over five tons.

BOUTWELL'S SUCCESSOR.

NEW YORK, March 15.—Washington advices say it is improbable that the new Secretary of the Treasury will be sworn in four or five days yet. Delano may probably be appointed. He and Robeson are said to oppose Richardson. Boutwell is reported to have offered his resignation yesterday, but, at the President's request, he holds it over until Monday.

FAIRED OFF.

The Hon. Clarkson N. Potter says that he voted against an increase of the salaries of members of Congress. He favored an increase to the salaries of the President, Cabinet, and Judges, and on the final vote paired off with Dodd, of Ohio, who wanted to vote for the bill.

HIGHLY IMPROBABLE.

A dispatch from Washington says: "It is rumored that our Government is likely to take steps to establish a new State on the Mexican side of the Rio Grande, with San Luis as its capital. The project was first conceived by Gen. Shields."

FOREIGN.

GREAT BRITAIN.

NEW YORK, March 15.—A special dispatch from London says: "The facts with reference to Disraeli's position simply are, that he respectfully indicated, to the Queen the difficulties which he foresaw to confront if he assumed the office of Premier, even if able to secure the aid of his supporters. Considering the parliamentary position of his opponents, he therefore asked for a delay, to consult his friends. Lord Derby arrived last night from Paris, and had a long consultation with Disraeli, but no decision was arrived at, nor will be until to-morrow. Possibly Disraeli will refuse to accept the office, but it is not probable. If he accepts, he will probably finish up the business of the session by the end of June, and then dissolve the House. The Conservatives all over the country are very confident as to the result of the elections."

LONDON, March 15.—*The Weekly Economist* says: "A rumor was current last night that Earl Derby had yielded to the requests of the Conservatives, and would undertake the formation of a new Cabinet."

The *Spectator* reports that Earl Derby will take the Premiership, but says that he has determined to appeal to the country.

The morning journals generally express the opinion that the Conservatives will settle all questions relative to the Ministry to-day.

LONDON, March 15—1 p. m.—Mr. Disraeli has declined to accept the office of Prime Minister. He waited upon the Queen, at Buckingham Palace, this morning, and announced his decision. There are two plain reasons which impel him thereto, one of which is that Earl Derby concurs with Disraeli in his conviction that the Conservatives cannot accept the responsibility of forming a Government at this time.

LONDON, March 15—8 p. m.—Since the announcement this afternoon that Disraeli and the Earl of Derby declined to accept office, nothing of definite character has transpired.

A rumor was current this evening that Earl Granville will be Premier, and the Right Hon. Edward Caldwell Chancellor of the Exchequer.

Gladstone left London to-day for the country. He will probably return to the city on Monday.

It is expected that Parliament will further adjourn from Monday till Thursday next.

The *John Bull* newspaper says a marriage is projected between the Duke of Edinburgh and a daughter of the Czar of Russia.

NEW YORK, March 15.—A special to the *Herald* from London says that Gladstone is visiting the Marquis of Westminster at Cliveden.

The Queen left London this evening for Windsor. She will probably see Gladstone there.

Gladstone's Government is expected to resume office and go through the programme of the session.

FRANCE.

PARIS, March 15.—President Thiers and Count Von Arnim, the German Ambassador, to-day signed a convention on the part of their respective governments for the payment of the fifth milliard of francs of the war indemnity by instalments. The final payment is to be made on the 5th of September next, when all the French territory occupied by the German troops, including Belfort, is to be evacuated.

Hanging Not Played Out.

BOSTON, March 15.—A new trial has been denied to James McElhany under sentence of death for the murder of his wife, and the execution will take place on the 21st inst.

WASHINGTON, March 15.—The District of Columbia Court, in general term, to-day decided against the motion for a rehearing of the case of O'Brien, under sentence of death for the murder of Samuel H. Cunningham last July.

NEW YORK, March 18.—No official communication was received from the Governor to-day by the Sheriff, in the Foster case, except one asking if any further documents were necessary to show that the Governor declines to interfere. The Sheriff answered negatively.

When the Governor's decision was first intimated to Foster, he manifested no agitation, but remained silent. He said, however, that he did not credit the report, as he had not then heard from Mr. Tyng, to whom the Governor had written at the same time. The Governor's notice to the Sheriff was informal. The official papers will be received in the course of the day. In many quarters the news caused great surprise, as it was thought that Foster's sentence would be commuted. The statement that money had been used to influence Mrs. Putam in writing her letter to the Governor is now denied by the person with whom it is reported to have originated.

STATE LEGISLATURES.

WISCONSIN.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

MADISON, Wis., March 15.—The final adjournment of the Legislature has been fixed for the 20th inst., and the passage of all bills is cut off at 11 o'clock, a. m., on the 18th. A large amount of business was done here last night and to-day, principally as follows: The Senate bill to codify and revise laws relative to public printing and distribution of statutes and other public documents passed. Numerous Assembly bills were concurred in, among them, by a vote of 19 to 10, to apply the provisions of last winter's Temperance law to cities and incorporated villages; authorizing the Milwaukee & St. Paul Railroad Company to bridge the Mississippi at LaCrosse, which has been desperately resisted by the LaCrosse Company; also, authorizing a bridge by the LaCrosse & Minnesota Company; for the better protection of cranberry marshes, pine, and farm lands from fire; to regulate the sale of mineral oils and other substances for illuminating purposes; to provide for a complete geological survey of Wisconsin, and repeal the law of 1870 for survey of lead districts; for the settlement of S. D. Carpenter and E. A. Calkins' old printing claims; to give the widow of a man dying intestate without issue only one-third of his property, instead of all, as now; to restrain truancy and absentation from school; to make normal school diplomas equal to second-grade State teachers' certificates; authorizing School District Boards to buy maps, etc.

ASSEMBLY.

The following resolution was adopted.

Resolved, That this Assembly commends the honorable conduct of those Representatives in Congress from Wisconsin who opposed the recent action in that body by which a large increase of salary was appropriated, and its thanks are hereby tendered to the said Representatives for such action.

Resolutions were also adopted paying a tribute of respect to the dead Governors, Randall and Harvey, and directing steps toward the erection of monuments. The Postal Telegraph resolution, introduced early in the session, was tabled, and a resolution asking a modification of the existing tariff was adopted.

There was a lively time last night over the bill to provide for the free transportation of State officers, Judges of courts of record, members of the Legislature, Sergeant-at-Arms, and Chief Clerks of the Senate and Assembly during their term of office, which was indefinitely postponed; also, one prohibiting the taking of free passes on railroads by State officers or legislators.

There was a lively contest over the reception of the bill from the Railroad Committee to provide that the Governor should give certificates to the Wisconsin Central Company, as it constructed its road from Stevens Point northward, except three certificates, covering 150,000 acres of land, which should be issued on building the road direct from Stevens Point to Portage, to be completed via Oxford by July 1, 1875. It was objected to on new business, and not admissible under the rules and resolution, but the Speaker held it was proper, and he was sustained, 41 to 26, on an appeal. The bill for a commission to investigate the management of the Mineral Point Railroad Company was ordered to a third reading. The Senate bill for a better organization of the militia, appropriating $100 yearly from the State to each organized company, was concurred in.

Among the bills killed was one to provide for the appointment of a Commissioner of Railroads and Telegraphs, and to prescribe his duties; to reduce the price of University lands in certain cases.

The attendance in the Assembly was small, barely enough to pass the appropriations, and a considerable number of leaves of absence were asked, which were refused, except when good reasons were given.

Mr. Sayner, of Milwaukee, asked for an indefinite leave of absence for himself, and his reasons being asked he stated that many knew his health was very poor, and he had been advised to go home on that account; also, that he had received a dispatch announcing a new boy at his house. This produced great applause and laughter. The dispatch was read announcing the birth of a twenty-one pound boy, and with great enthusiasm the Assembly adjourned until Monday morning.

MICHIGAN.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

LANSING, Mich., March 15.—The minority House Committee on Education reported favorably on the Senate bill, authorizing the Board of Corporation Professors in the University. The Committee on Military Affairs reported favorably on the bill granting bounties to sick and disabled soldiers. The Committee on Judiciary reported favorably on the joint resolution for a constitutional amendment increasing the salaries of State officers. The Committee on Rules reported in favor of substituting Barclay's Digest and Jefferson's Manual for Cushing's Manual. The bill was lost punishing the destruction of muskrats and muskrat houses along Maple River by fines of $5 for each house, and $5 for each muskrat.

A long debate took place in the Senate on the proposition to represent horticulture and pomology in the State Board of Agriculture, and requiring the publication of minute statistics on experimental farming. The bill was recommitted. There was a warm debate in the House upon the bill changing the law regulating the challenges of jurors. The bill was opposed by most of the lawyers. The discussion is to be resumed.

LANSING, Mich., March 15.—The Special House Committee, Representative Rose, Chairman,—to investigate the charges of improper influences preferred against the Hon. A. H. Giddings, Judge of the Fourteenth Judicial Circuit, have for several days past been taking evidence in secret session. Several witnesses have been examined, and the taking of testimony is now closed. The Committee find there was just cause for complaint, but the evidence which they have been able to secure is not sufficiently positive to warrant their reporting in favor of the resolution to remove Judge Giddings from office. Mr. Giddings has been in constant attendance upon the sessions of the Committee, and has himself carefully cross-examined the witnesses.

MISSOURI.

ST. LOUIS, March 15.—In the alleged bribery investigation, at Jefferson City, yesterday, after Mr. Burger had given his evidence, Frank Hickox testified that, in conversation with Burger about the Insurance Bill, he asked him if he "wouldn't like to go on it," and Burger replied that "he would if he could make anything out of it." Hickox said he had no doubt that if he (Burger) would work for the bill, a hundred-dollar bill would be dropped in some place where he would find it. Burger said he could not sell his vote, but if the hundred-dollar note were dropped where he could find it, he would work for the bill, and could influence ten men in its favor. Subsequently Hickox told Burger that no money could be got for this bill, as it had been so amended that its friends did not care whether it was passed or not. Witness had no interest in the bill, and did not even know any one in the city working for it, but made the offer to Burger, because, from the great interest manifested by outsiders, the supposition was that there was money in the bill, and he could not strike the mine better than to investigate Burger, and he (witness) "wanted some of the spoils himself." Hickox said he had had previous conversations with Burger about pending measures, and the latter had requested witness to keep a lookout for bills that had money in them, and inform him of them. Burger had furnished witness with a list of members whom he said he could control, and the list was produced, containing twenty names, marked with stars, daggers, dots, letters, etc., signs used by the members of the "Third House" to reveal the ability of members.

ALABAMA.

MONTGOMERY, March 15.—During the debate in the House of Representatives, L. L. Parson, who was Speaker of the Constitutional Convention, said that the Two Million Bond bill passed by that body was void ab initio, because it had never received a constitutional vote. Mr. Hunter, another member, said the bill was passed by a House that had no quorum.

The Legislature has been in session four months, and there is no prospect of an adjournment before April. A Civil Rights bill, substantially the same as Sumner's bill, was killed in the House by 19 majority. The House is Republican.

If E. Solomon is Special Agent for this State, it has been kept a profound secret here, but his representations as to the intention of Alabama to pay her just debts are undeniably correct.

TENNESSEE.

NASHVILLE, Tenn., March 15.—The Tennessee Legislature passed to-day, on its final reading, the bill to fund the State debt, which is briefly as follows: Both the interest accruing up to and including January, 1874. The bill provides that it shall be funded into 6 per cent bonds, 40 years to run, redeem at the option of the State, after 20 years, it also provides for a sinking fund, and makes ample provision for the redemption of the interest on and after July, 1874.

Acquitted.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., March 15.—Considerable excitement has been created here by the trial of Dr. J. M. Burch, of Illiopolis, in this county, for the killing of George W. Kendall. The facts attending the killing were given in these dispatches at the time, and may be repeated briefly, that Burch was one of a posse called upon to arrest Kendall and his confederates, who were engaged in riotous conduct in the town of Illiopolis. Neither the officer who was endeavoring to make the arrest, nor any of his posse, were armed with a warrant. Burch called upon Kendall, who was in a buggy, to halt and surrender, and, upon his refusal to do so, Burch fired a shot and killed him almost instantly. Burch was arrested and gave bail. The killing occurred on May 10, 1872. Dr. Burch is a gentleman of high character, and has the sympathy of all his neighbors. The trial has been in progress for four days, and the case was given to the jury to-night, who, after an absence of little over half an hour, brought in a verdict of "not guilty," and the prisoner was discharged.

The Florida Troubles.

NEW YORK, March 15.—A Savannah (Ga.) dispatch says: "The disturbance at Lake City, Fla., reported from there by Col. Whitely, originated with the Reed faction of the Republicans, who failed to secure offices from the Hart Government. The mob threatened to Ku-Klux the present appointees, and fired several volleys into their residences. The United States Marshal, aided by the militia, arrested the ringleaders, who were taken to Jacksonville.

Killed by Lightning.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

CHAMPAIGN, Ill., March 15.—Henry Peterson, a farmer, residing two miles northwest of Philo, in this county, was killed by lightning about 9 o'clock this morning. He was driving his team, loaded with corn, from the field to his barn, when the lightning struck him. His off-horse was also killed.

THE STATE CAPITAL.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

SPRINGFIELD, March 15.—Mr. Sheridan offered a resolution, requesting the reporters to hold up to the gaze and scorn of their constituents, by printing their names, those members, who cowardly voted against adjournment until Monday, and then skulked home by the first train. Here they are: Freeland, Gordon, Grant, Hildrup, Kann, McAdams, Oakwood, Plowman, Race, Rankin, Taggart, Wick, Wicker. There were absent in all 64 members, leaving 89 to respond to the roll-call. The Speaker's admonition yesterday had the good effect to keep a quorum, and some business was done.

THE RUMMEL INVESTIGATION.

The Rummell Investigation Committee will not report until Tuesday. It seems they have their minds made up, but have not transferred their conclusions to paper. A majority will charge that Mr. Rummel overdrew to the extent of eight or nine thousand dollars, and a minority, Messrs. Gundlach and Peltzer, will contend that he simply followed precedents set by his predecessors.

THE PENITENTIARY.

The Penitentiary Committee were requested to inquire into the propriety of giving $5.00 to each discharged convict, being an increase of $2.00 on the present allowance. Mr. Hayman offered a joint resolution providing that discharged convicts shall be given a suit of citizen's clothes, transportation to the place whence they came and $10.00 in money. Mr. Quinn introduced a bill providing that convicts, on being discharged, shall receive at the rate of 5 cents a day for each working day of their confinement; making it unlawful to punish convicts by fastening them to a ring, or chaining; and that the Commissioners shall appoint a Chaplain recommended by the Catholic Bishop of Chicago, who shall have the same privileges as the resident Chaplain.

STATE STAMPS.

Mr. Collins intends to introduce a bill providing for the use of stamps in the offices of the Secretary of State and the Auditor. They are to be issued in various denominations to these officers, who will be held responsible for the amount they receive.

THE RAILROAD CASES.

Mr. Cassidy inquired of Mr. Hay, Chairman of the Judiciary Committee, why he did not report back the resolutions relative to defending the cases brought by the Chicago & Alton Railroad. Mr. Hay replied that the Committee had not had time, but would probably report a bill soon.

STATE HOUSE.

The Senate bill appropriating $1,000,000 for the new State House was ordered to a third reading. It will undoubtedly pass.

WAREHOUSES AND GRAIN INSPECTION.

The farmers on the Senate Warehouse Committee were opposed to and killed the Board of Trade bills. Their principal friend was Mr. Williamson, who was in a deplorable minority.

RAILROAD DISCRIMINATION.

The Senate Railroad Committee introduced an original bill, providing that if any railroad "shall charge, or demand, or receive any extortionate rate of freight, or amount as compensation for the transportation of any article or property, or shall make any unjust discrimination in its charges, such company shall pay for the first offense, $5,000; second offense, $10,000; third offense, $20,000; fourth offense, $50,000, and for every offense [after], $50,000, to be recovered in the name of the people in an action of debt; *provided*, that in all cases either party may have the right of trial by jury. An individual may recover $1,000 for any violation of the act by which he is aggrieved.

Section 3 provides that it shall be deemed and taken as prima facie evidence of unjust discrimination and extortion in the rates of freight for any railroad company to charge for the transportation of any article or property for any distance the same, or any larger or greater amount as freight or compensation than is in the same line of transportation for the transportation of a like kind of the same class of goods over a greater distance upon the same road, or to charge different rates for receiving, handling, or delivering any such goods at different points on the same or connecting roads, or to charge for the transportation of goods a greater amount as freight than is charged for the transportation of similar quantities of the same class of goods over any other portion of the road of equal distance, or to charge for transportation any greater than a fair and reasonable rate.

The Railroad Commission is to commence suits on facts presented by the Attorney-General, or State's Attorney, and employ counsel to prosecute on behalf of the people.

The Senate Committee agreed unanimously on the bill, and will report it favorably. The Senate Anglican freight bill has been consigned to the "tomb of the Capulets," and will not appear again this session. It is distinguished for its complex provisions, and, while it is claimed to embody in a compact form all the Supreme Court would be apt to find many flaws in it. The Committee believes it has solved the difficulty, and made a bill that will hold water. So think the authors of the other bills, recommending a joint resolution to test and it is feared that pride in their own productions will create bitterness and jealousies that will be simply ruinous to all. It is hoped that second sober thought will result in a Railroad Commission to settle the question of the problem. The Senate bill was ordered to be printed and made the special order on Tuesday next, to be considered until disposed of.

THE ANGLICAN FREIGHT BILL.

The following is the text of the bill prepared by the Attorney-General, and indorsed by the Farmers' Club Committee:

A BILL for an act to prevent unjust discriminations in the rates charged for the transportation of freight on railroads.

SEC. 1. *Be it enacted by the People of the State of Illinois, represented in the General Assembly*, That it shall be unlawful for any railroad company owning or operating any railroad, either wholly or in part, within this State, to make any unjust discriminations in the rates charged or collected for the transportation of freight thereon.

SEC. 2. If any such Company shall charge or collect the same or greater compensation for the like service for the transportation of any kind of freight on its railroad, for any distance, than is at the same time charged or collected for the transportation of similar quantities of the same class of freight for a greater distance, or any part of its railroad, or charge different rates for carrying the same quality and class of freight the same distance on different parts of its railroads, and shall not carry the same class and quality of freight for the same distance, at the same rates, equally for all persons alike, the same shall be deemed prima facie evidence of an unjust discrimination within the meaning of this act.

SEC. 3. The fact that the point at which such railroad company shall charge the same or less rates for transportation of such freight the greater distance than for the shorter distance, is a point at which there exists competition with any other railroad or means of transportation, shall not be deemed any excuse or justification of such discrimination.

SEC. 4. Whenever any railroad company, as lessee or otherwise, operates any other railroad in connection with its own road, the provisions of this act as to charges for carrying freight shall apply to such other road so operated, in like manner as if the same were a part of the line of road owned by the company operating the same, and for such purpose all lines of railroad operated by the same company shall be considered as one and the same road. The terms "railroad company" or "company," as used in this act, shall be deemed and taken to mean all corporations, companies, or individuals now owning or operating, or which may hereafter own or operate, any railroad in this State.

SEC. 5. Any railroad corporation, company, or other person owning or operating any railroad which shall make unjust discriminations in violation of the provisions of this act, shall, on conviction, be fined in a sum not less than three hundred dollars, nor exceeding ——— dollars for each offense. Such fines and penalties may be prosecuted for and recovered in the name of the people of the State of Illinois, either by indictment found by the grand jury, or by information to be filed by the State's Attorney or Attorney-General, in any court of competent jurisdiction in any county in this State through or into which extends the line of railroad upon which such unjust discrimination shall have been made.

SEC. 6. Any railroad company which shall make any unjust discrimination in its charges for the transportation of freight, in violation of this act, shall also, for each offense, forfeit and pay to the person or party aggrieved, a sum not less than ——— dollars, nor exceeding ——— dollars, to be recovered in an action of debt, together with costs of suit, and a reasonable attorney's fee, to be taxed by the court in which the cause may be tried or heard, on appeal or otherwise.

SEC. 7. Whenever any railroad company shall have been convicted of making unjust discriminations, in violation of the provisions of this act, not less than ——— times, and shall thereafter be guilty of making any such unjust discrimination, such company so offending shall, upon conviction thereof and proof of such prior convictions, forfeit all its franchises, and may be proceeded against by scire facias, or, upon information in the nature of a quo warranto, to judgment of ouster and final execution, in the Circuit Court of any county through or into which its road may extend. The Attorney-General shall institute and prosecute such proceedings, and may call to his assistance in the prosecution thereof any State's Attorney, and may employ such additional counsel as he may deem necessary.

SEC. 8. The act entitled "An act to prevent unjust discriminations and extortions in the rates to be charged by the different railroads in this State for the transportation of freight on said roads," approved April 17, 1871, is hereby repealed; but such repeal shall not affect or repeal any penalty incurred or right accrued under said act, prior to the time this act takes effect, nor any proceedings or prosecutions to enforce such rights or penalties.

LEGISLATIVE PROCEEDINGS.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., March 15.

SENATE.

Senate met at 10 a. m., Senator Williams in the chair. Twenty-seven Senators answered their names at roll-call.

By adoption of a resolution offered by Senator Nicholson, the Senate will hereafter meet at 9:30 o'clock a. m.

NEW BILLS.

By Mr. BROWN—Relating to costs in civil cases; amending the act relating to the protection of fish in the waters-courses of the State; also a bill in relation to State officers.

By Mr. BURKE—Amending the act relating to coal mines.

By Mr. JACOBS—Amending the Railroad law.

By Mr. STEELE—Abolishing the City Court at Mattoon.

By Mr. BURNS—Providing for the collection of taxes when the collection of the same has been enjoined.

The Railroad Committee introduced a bill prohibiting unjust discrimination and extortion in the rates of freight charged by railroads in the State.

These bills were read a first time and referred.

On motion of Mr. Donahue, the Railroad Committee bill was ordered printed, and consideration of it made the special order for Tuesday next, and thereafter until finally considered.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Several House bills were read a first time.

Leave of absence until Monday was granted the Committee on Reformatory Institutions.

By consent, Mr. SHEPPARD reported, from the Committee on Appropriations, several bills making appropriations for State institutions.

RESOLUTIONS.

Mr. CREWS offered a resolution requiring the Secretary to call the name of the President at roll call. Laid over.

Mr. WARE offered a resolution instructing the Senators and requesting the Representatives in Congress to advocate the improvement of Western rivers. Laid over.

Adjourned.

HOUSE.

TO BE PUBLISHED.

Mr. SHERIDAN offered a resolution requesting the reporters of the various newspapers represented on the floor of the House to publish the names of all members who voted against adjournment yesterday, on the motion to adjourn until Monday, and were absent from their seats this morning. Adopted.

A call of the House was ordered, and showed 89 members present.

DISCHARGED CONVICTS.

Mr. DOLTON offered a resolution to authorize the Warden of the Penitentiary to give discharged convicts $3 each when released from confinement.

Mr. STROUD moved to make it $5.

Mr. LAND, of Hancock, moved to refer it to the Penitentiary Committee. Carried.

PETITIONS.

Numerous petitions were presented, asking legislation to regulate railroads.

NEW BILLS.

By Mr. SHUMWAY—To close up the trust of the Trustees of the Illinois & Michigan Canal.

By Mr. HAYMAN—To incorporate the Grand Lodge of the Harugari, a German Order of the State of Illinois.

By Mr. GRAY—To amend the School law.

By Mr. TILLSON—To amend the Stock law.

By Mr. PENFIELD—Making an appropriation for the Industrial University.

By Mr. BRANSON—To improve the navigation of the Sangamon River.

By Mr. FREEMAN—Concerning dogs.

EXPENSES.

House bill 496, to provide for the ordinary arm contingent expenses of the State Government was read a second time, amended, and ordered to a third reading.

REPORTS.

The revenue Committee reported favorably the Senate bill in relation to municipal taxation.

The Committee on Municipal Affairs reported favorably House bill 291, providing for annexing and excluding territory from cities and villages.

M. STARR moved to recommit. Carried.

PETITIONS.

Mr. BRADWELL presented thirty petitions, numerously signed, favoring the Temperance law.

NEW BILLS.

By Mr. TILLSON—To facilitate the settlement of accounts between cities, counties, and towns, and State charitable institutions.

By Mr. LANE, of Hancock—In relation to the management of the Fisheries, covering the purpose of the resolution in regard to discharged convicts.

By Mr. HARVEY—To amend the Revenue law.

Mr. BRADWELL moved a call of the House. It appearing there was no quorum, the vote on ordering a call showed 82 members present, and the call was withdrawn.

STATE HOUSE APPROPRIATION.

The Senate bill was read a second time.

A motion to report to the Committee on Appropriations was voted down, and the bill was ordered to a third reading.

Adjourned.

WALL STREET.

Review of the Money, Bond, Gold, Stock, and Produce Markets.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

NEW YORK, March 15.—At intervals during the past week, money has been accessible to stock brokers at and under the legal rate, but these intervals have been rare, and the great bulk of the business in call loans has been at 1-64 to 3-16. The future of the money market is much discussed, but no relief seems near at hand. During the latter part of this month, currency will flow to the interior of the Eastern and Middle States for the usual annual settlements of farmers on April 1. The banks this year are unusually poor, and in no position to stand a large drain without contracting loans.

There has been a good demand for discounts at the banks, and many merchants complain that remittances from the interior come in slowly. The city banks give the preference to merchants over speculators. At no time within many years have our banks had such a small portion of their loans out on call as at present. The foreign bankers have almost ceased to lend their credit to speculators on stock collaterals. One reason assigned for this is the low rates current for foreign exchange.

Private advices from conservative bankers at London to their correspondents here advise great caution, and base such advice on the fact, that while money is easy at London, there is an unsettled feeling in regard to the future.

Gold speculation this week lost much strength, and the price declined from 113⅛ to 114¾, with a subsequent rally to 115⅛.

Foreign exchanges improved under decline in gold and increased receipts in cash gold, but the trade demand has been very light in consequence of the money stringency, and the advance was not maintained at the close.

On the stock market speculation was buoyant and higher at the opening, but soon after became irregular, and the later dealings of the week were chiefly at a lower range of prices. The early advance was caused by extravagant reports in regard to a large issue of legal-tender notes by the Treasury, and the late decline was brought about by the sparing manner in which the notes were actually reissued. Towards the close of the course of speculation was marked by a heavy undertone.

EXPORTS AND IMPORTS.

The foreign commerce of the port for the week was as follows: General merchandise imports, including dry goods, $5,974,593; produce exports, $5,398,314, and specie exports, $825,967; total merchandise imports since Jan. 1, $46,214 against $61,891,817 last year; total exports of produce since Jan. 1, $49,608,289, against $41,971,329 last year. Total exports of specie since Jan. 1, $12,052,927, against $3,994,815 last year.

MONEY.

Money was easier to-day at from 1-32 to 7. Discounts, 10@12.

BONDS.

Governments were firmer, though the dealings were small.

GOLD

was quiet and steady at 114⅛@115¼.

STOCKS.

The stock market to-day was quiet and dull. The changes were slight, and the street was unusually free from rumors.

PRODUCE.

Flour closes dull. Grades under $10 are 10@15c lower, with a fair demand at the concession. Wheat was dull; dealers apart. Pork ruled steady and moderately active. New mess is quoted at $16.12½@16.25 cash. Sales of 100 brls medium at about $16.00. For future delivery 500 brls, for April, sold at $16.05, and 250 for June at $16.25. Cut meats are generally quiet and prices steady, but some weakness exists for pickled and smoked hams, which are dull. Sales were made of 50 boxes dry salted hams at 10¾c, 20 lbs and under, and 500 fresh bellies at 9c. Dry salted shoulders are quoted at about 6½c. Sugar-cured hams are quiet at 8¼c; 7¾c bid and 7⅞ asked for long clear, and 25 boxes city sold as high as 8c. Lard is quiet and rather unsettled; 8¼c asked for Western for March, and 8¾c bid. For future delivery, 1,000 tierces for June sold at 9c.

Burned to Death.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

BLUE ISLAND, March 15.—At 8 o'clock this evening a man crossed into the telegraph office in the depot at this place and reported that a house on the prairie, about five miles from here, was burned at 8 o'clock this morning, and two persons were roasted alive. He sent the following dispatch to Coroner Stephens at Chicago: "House burned; several persons burned to death; come out for an inquest." The name he gave was John Zeinetz. He merely handed the message to the operator and went off without saying a word. Inquiry later in the day resulted in learning that the dwelling of a man named John Simmon, north of the Atwood farm, was the building burned. His wife and daughter went away early in the morning, leaving him and a child aged about two years in the house. The structure caught fire somehow, and was totally destroyed, and was in ashes before any one knew of it. Neither of the inmates escaped. Simmons was 80 years old and decrepit, and could not escape. The remains of both were found burned to a crisp.

Council Bluffs Rejoices.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

COUNCIL BLUFFS, March 15.—To-night one of the largest demonstrations ever had in this city was held in the open air over the news that the Attorney-General of the United States had decided that this was the initial point of the Union Pacific Railway, and that the Government would not recognize the "close-corporation toll-gate" which that Company had erected to bar the commerce of the world. All day long the Council Bluffs Artillery Company's guns have been booming. Bonfires are lit in many parts of the city, and the air is illuminated with fireworks of all kinds. The crowd gathered in front of the Pacific House in a dense mass, and was addressed by the Hon. A. V. Lorimer, B. F. Montgomery, and others, and until a late hour the rejoicing was kept up.

Obituary.

NEW YORK, March 14.—Charles Temple Dix, youngest son of Gov. John A. Dix, of New York, died on the 11th in the City of Rome, Italy. He was 35 years of age, and was pursuing his chosen profession of a painter of marine views at the time of his death. His sister was with him.

BOSTON, Mass., March 15.—The Rev. L. A. Grimes, a well-known and esteemed colored Baptist minister, died suddenly last night.

CINCINNATI, March 15.—Judge Leavitt, late United States District Judge in the Southern District of Ohio, died at Springfield, Ohio, this morning.

OTTAWA, Canada, March 15.—Donald Robertson, of Queenstown, a prominent railway contractor and shipowner, died yesterday.

BALTIMORE, March 15.—Commodore W. K. Latimer, of the United States Navy, died here this morning.

Jail Delivery.

AUBURN, N. Y., March 15.—Four prisoners escaped from the county jail last evening, by knocking down the jailer while he was about to lock them up for the night. They are: Albert E. Perry, ex-convict, horse-thief, and burglar; Charles Sianhope, ex-convict and sneak-thief; Sylvester Prime (colored), burglar, and Abraham Benson. They were awaiting the action of the Grand Jury. The jailer was seriously injured.

National Labor Council.

WASHINGTON, March 15.—At a largely attended meeting of the executive representatives of the National Labor Council, held in this city, this evening, A. M. Pust, of Indiana, presiding as temporary chairman, a National Executive Committee were unanimously chosen, with the following as officers: Ex-Senator Pool, North Carolina, permanent President; Col. James Fisk, Montana, permanent Secretary for ensuing year. A. E. Redstone, President of the National Labor Council, was chosen Corresponding Secretary and Treasurer. Numerous letters and telegrams were received from prominent persons in various parts of the United States, giving assurance of their earnest co-operation, and indicating, in connection with reports made to the meeting, that the movement is being generally organized throughout the country.

NEW YORK.

Silk Robbery — Tammany — Quarantine Matters — No Strike — Insane Prisoners — Identified — Miscellaneous Local News.

[To the Associated Press.]

NEW YORK, March 15.—A few days since a person, representing himself as the agent of a dry goods firm in Connecticut, hired rooms in the Moffatt Building, on Broadway and Worth street, and it was discovered, shortly after his moving in, that his furniture consisted of a most perfect set of burglars' implements, such as bull's-eyes, etc. Before any suspicion was aroused, however, it was found that the adjoining premises had been robbed of silks.

At a meeting of the Tammany Society, last evening, about thirty new members were initiated, but they did not include any one of marked political prominence.

It is expected that the Legislature will order an investigation into the quarantine management of this port, with reference to which enormous sums of money have been expended by officials.

No strike is anticipated by the brick-layers and hod-carriers. They have expressed themselves satisfied with their present wages and hours.

Dr. William A. Hammond reports as the result of his investigation, that Blakeley, accused of the murder of his niece, is sane. As to George Francis Train, he thinks he is insane. Lealy, accused of wife-murder, is thought to be perfectly sane.

General Sherman arrived here to-day.

A deputation of military gentlemen appeared before the Common Council to-day, urging a municipal contribution to the Mexican monument.

The woman who is supposed to have committed suicide at a hotel here, a few evenings since, was to-day identified as a Mrs. Guy, of Poughkeepsie, dressmaker. The cause of the suicide is said to be dull business. Her husband lives in England.

In the Sadie Wilkinsons breach of promise su

TELEGRAPH.

Markets.

a. m.—Flour, 28s 6d@29s.
g, 11s 2d@12s 3d; white,
s 4d. Corn, 26s 9d@27s.

30 p. m.—Pork, 58s 6d.

ols for money, 92¾@92¾;
'65, 93¾; do of '67, 93¾;
Erie, 53.

otton dull and drooping;
pleans, 9¼d; sales, 10,000
speculation and export.

our, 28s 6d. Corn; 26s 9d

d. Cheese, 72s. Cumber-
s 3d.

Dairy Market.

rch 15, 1872.—We have had
ow is deep, and the coun-
ow-drifts, rendering travel
Both butter and cheese has
no material change to be
et is very firm. Late ends
ed at from 10c to 14c, ac-
ends of factories from
ck in New York City is
o 40,000 boxes, and there is
medium and lower grades.
of the new crop from farm
market next month, and the
od prices will be realized

d begins to come forward
ice fresh tubs have sold this
dairies are quoted in the

in considerable numbers
d a good-deal of cheese is
rics, but all the same will be
er promises to bring a high

ng better than last year at
hopeful of a good season's

Stock Market.

There were few arrivals and
y. Twenty-nine cars cattle
ipaw. Prime, 4¾ cwt Ohio
7¼ cwt Kentucky steers
ainh at 4¼ cwt Illinois at
6,500 head, against 6,950 the

s of sheep to-day, making
against 16,900 the week be-
some 100-lb Illinois sheep
ligra at 7¼c; and poor 65-lb

35 cars, making 30,110 for
e previous week. Only 1,600
during the week. They are
slaughtered at 7@7¼c.

Goods Market.

—There was an improved
ay, and more activity was
Colorado. There are numer-
all sections, and they are
ine grades of bleached shirt-
arce, many making sold
ed cotton are active and
denims are now 15c. Prints
nd. Woolens are in better
re more active.
for the week are $2,279,948.

Stock Market.

15.—CATTLE—Market active;
6¾c; stockers, 3@4c; com-

rrivals heavy; best 6 to 6¾c;
n, 4@4¼c;
arrivals fair; Philadelphia,
5@5.35.

Stock Market.

h 15.—In the cattle market,
d beeves received during the
k. Prices show a decline of
medium, and ¼@½c on good
est price realized was 8¾c.
prices ranging from 6 to 6¾c.

Oil Market.

.—Crude petroleum inactive,
, according to locality. Free
05. Refined quiet and un-

Dance Markets.

.—COTTON—Dull, and tending
19¾c.
very dull and heavy; receipts,
Western and State, at $5.30@6.75;
$6.65@7.10; good to choice,
fair extra, $8.55@10.50; Ohio,
$7.50@12.75. Rye flour more
; meal steady. Yellow Western,
; receipts, 11,000 bu. Barley
t neglected. Corn dull and
,000 bu; new mixed Western,
, 66@68¼c; do, in store, 68@
ipts 16,000 bu; new
; old do, in store, 48@51¾c;

at 83¼@83½c; timothy, $3.75@

hanged.
mand at 28@31c; Orinoco, 27@

tern, 18@31c.
31¾c.
ull and nominal. Sugar active
eady; Cuba, 34@37c. Rice un-

92c.
LADELPHIA.
ch 15.—BREADSTUFFS—Flour
uperfine, $5.00; Wisconsin and
$6@6.75. Wheat firm; red, $1.99
Rye dull at 83c. Corn—Yellow,

12¾@13c; refined, 18@18¼c.
90¼@91c.
ALTIMORE.
13.—BREADSTUFFS—Flour dull;
Wheat unchanged. Corn dull;
50c; yellow, 58@58¼c. Oats
n, 46@47c. Rye steady at 90@

and unchanged.
d.
OSWEGO.
—Wheat quiet and firm. Corn
hanged.
T. LOUIS.
15.—BREADSTUFFS—Flour mar-
ally lower. Wheat dull and un-
$1.37@1.38; No. 2 do, soft, in
red fall, $1.60@1.65, on east
No. 2, 32@32½c, on east track,
ged. Barley steady for bright
samples at 65@70c@$1.00. Rye

81c.
eady; mess, $16.00. Bulk meats
; clear rib, 7¾c; clear, 7¾c.
7c; clear rib, 8¼c; clear, 9c.
.50@5.00.
OUISVILLE.
15.—BREADSTUFFS—Flour steady
aster at $15.50@16.00. Bacon easier
held at 6¼@6¾c; clear rib, 8¼@
all packed. Hams very firm;
gar-cured, 13@14c. Lard steady;
ged. Lard steady; choice leaf,

87@88c.
CINCINNATI.
15.—BREADSTUFFS—Flour steady
eat quiet at $1.71@1.72. Corn
5c, 36@38c. Rye, 80c.
nominal at $15.00@15.25. Lard
7¾@, generally held at 7¾@8c;
meats steady; shoulders, 5¾c;
7½c. Bacon in good demand;
t of smoke, 6¼c; clear rib, 8¾c;

fic.
ST. LOUIS.
15.—BREADSTUFFS—Flour quiet
heat steady; No. 1, $1.37½; No.
; No. 2, 26¼c. Corn in good
; Rye, steady; No. 2, 66¾c.
75c.
,000 bris; wheat, 22,000 bu.
2,000 bris; wheat, 3,000 bu.
ILWAUKEE.
March 15.—BREADSTUFFS—Flour
Wheat dull and inactive; held
id; No. 2, $1.65. Corn and oats,

Spring firm; standard white, in car-
Ohio, 24@24½c.
TOLEDO.
—BREADSTUFFS—Flour dull and
dull; amber Michigan, $1.69 seller
94¾c. Corn a shade higher; high
3c seller June; low mixed, 33¾c;
Oats quiet; No. 2, 33¾c; Michi-

$3.50@3.60.
.60@4.70.
3,000 bris; wheat, 6,000 bu; corn,
0 bu.
,400 bris; wheat, 6,000 bu; corn,
bu.
DETROIT.
—BREADSTUFFS—Flour quiet and
dull and a shade lower; extra,
$1.85½; amber, $1.66. Cor
quiet and unchanged.
18@5.20.
BUFFALO.
15.—BREADSTUFFS—Flour steady,
ll. Wheat: Sales 1 car Ohio at
th at $1.68. Corn: Sales 6 cars on
Sales 1 car Western at 42c.
EW ORLEANS.
March 15.—BREADSTUFFS—Flour
mmily, $9.25@10.00. Corn dull and

$1.60@.
n firmer; 7¾, 9¾, and 10¼c.

esses quiet; prime fermenting, 6¾@

d.
sales 3,000 bales good ordinary at
middling, 17¾c; middling 19c;
19½c. Receipts, 5,944 bales.
000 bales; coastwise, 1,916 bales.

ABOUT BAIL.

Any Thief Who Can Give Bail May Walk Out of Jail When He Likes.

The Bailed Criminals Have All Escaped, and Only One Bond Has Been Paid.

Nearly All the Forfeited Criminal Bail Probably Lost to the County.

"No Property" Found by the Sheriff.... Shameful Neglect of Justices.

Extraordinary Facilities for Escaping the Penalties of the Law.

The demolition of the jury iniquity, and exposure of the Scott Lilliputian cities of the prairie, having been successfully accomplished, an inquiry into the bail business is in order.

Any thief in Cook County who can obtain bail need not stop in prison.

The greater the thief, the more easy the bail.

It is the fashion for Jones to go bail for Smith, and forthwith sell his property to Brown.

The transaction is legal; the sale good; but the bail bond becomes valueless to the county.

Smith, being released on Jones' bail, fails to turn up. The State's Attorney "goes for" Jones. The Sheriff receives an order of execution on Jones' property. He proceeds to levy. Brown steps in and shows the Sheriff that he is trespassing; Brown has bought Jones' interest. The Sheriff goes out, and returns "no property found."

We shall presently see whether or not it frequently happens that no property is found.

Where no property is found Cook County loses its prisoner and the money.

Society does not care for the money, but wants the prisoner. The money part of it was introduced as the surest way of producing the prisoner, in lieu of forfeit. When the prisoner gets out on bail, and the property is sold under the very nose of the Sheriff, things can truly be said to be getting mixed, and may as well be mended before they grow worse.

Some people pretend that property once presented for bail should be encumbered as with a mortgage and so recorded. In such a case, Brown could only purchase of Jones subject to that encumbrance; that is to say, when Smith fails to turn up, and the Sheriff goes for Jones, Jones' late possessions shall duly pay forfeit to Cook County, notwithstanding the sale to Brown.

Since the fire, thirty-seven recognizances have been declared forfeit, and executions have been issued by the Criminal Court, representing a total amount of $19,032.95.

Of these, twenty-three have been returned by the Sheriff endorsed "no property found," representing a total amount of $9,952.45.

Of the remaining fourteen cases, representing a total of $9,080.50, *one* (the first on the list) has been satisfied, namely, $206.35; the balance are in statu quo, and promise remarkably not to yield anything.

The statu quo cases have been referred to County Attorney Root. The property has been found; but nobody can tell with absolute certainty whom it belongs to; wherefore, Tim must go easy, looking out for $10,000 trespass suits at every step.

Last any doubt should exist in the mind of the reader as to the perfect truth of these allegations, we furnish the proof. The following figures were taken from the proper books and records of Cook County:

EXECUTIONS SINCE THE FIRE.

The following is a complete list of executions placed in the hands of the Sheriff since the fire:

	Damages and costs.
Joseph Ludwig and Robert Lansing, (execution satisfied)	$ 206.35
Wm. McNerny and John Robinson	1,006.10
John Miller and Rosina Maegerhier	306.10
Augustus Franklin and John Kernan	606.10
Richard Leary and John Savage	1,006.10
Thomas Lawler and Stephen Ray, (no property found)	306.10
John and Thomas McLean, (no property found)	506.10
Mark Somansky, Harris Robinson and Chas. C. Prentiss	806.10
Same	1,006.10
John and Michael Hartnett and C. Brownell, (no property found)	506.70
Michael Nowanven and George Baker, (no property found)	1,006.70
Henry Gilmanore and George W. Brown	306.70
Mary Holbrook and George W. Brown	2,006.70
George Wilder and Robert Leitch (no property found)	306.70
William Lease and Christian Schedal (no property found)	506.10
William Aldridge and William C. Gibson (no property found)	506.10
John Simpson and William C. Gibson (no property found)	506.10
John Calvy and John O. K. Enwright	306.10
Franklin Hitt and Mary M. Ewing	106.10
D. D. Gurney and Hugh Keegan	506.10
John Sheahan and Thomas Keating (no property found)	306.10
John Riordan and John Casey (no property found)	306.10
Josef Sestak and John Maglaka (no property found)	306.10
John Diedrich and Peter Bremer	506.10
Robert Hull and Daniel Garman (no property found)	206.10
Frank Waters and John Hickey (no property found)	406.10
William and Daniel Ryan and Charles O'Malley (no property found)	9.10
R. Ringwahl and August Wunderlech (no property found)	506.10
Michael Ryan, Thomas Gillan, and John Conway (no property found)	506.10
James Ryan and Alexander Martin (no property found)	506.70
James Fannin and George Fanning (no property found)	1,006.50
John Goulding and C. C. Prentiss	706.10
Gustav Kraumsey and John Eckrick (no property found)	206.10
Henry Linnemeyer and John Baumgarten (no property found)	506.10
Adam Hoffert and Peter Schreitpoe (no property found)	306.10
Jacob Bolder, Jacob Sold, and Nick Damm (no property found)	306.10
Wm. Ryan alias Wm. Dale and John Philbin (no property found)	206.10
Total	$19,032.95
Less Sheriff's returns—12th April, 1872—Joseph Ludwig and Robert Lansing, paid Sheriff in full	206.35
Balance unsatisfied	$18,826.60

"No property found" means either that the party giving bail never owned the property offered, or, that having owned it he has sold it, and thus escaped liability, or that the Sheriff has not looked over the matter properly.

The man who needs any further information than this is an idiot, whom it would be a charity to marry to Vic Woodhull.

DOLTISH JUSTICES.

It seems incredible, but is none the less true, that some of the previous Justices of the Peace, who furnished part of the foregoing, actually neglected to supply so simple a requisite as a description of the property offered for bail; those supreme imbeciles probably considered that sufficient for the peace and dignity of the State that they were satisfied of the amplitude of the security offered. It wouldn't be half a bad idea to make these fellows responsible for such a palpably culpable neglect of duty as this. "But," the intelligent tax-payer will say; "when this extraordinary bail-bond is filed, surely it is somebody's duty to see that the property is carefully scheduled." Well, perhaps it is; but it is difficult to see how the intelligent tax-payer can grumble, the Prosecuting Attorney of the State being content. And it would be better than stopping young Prodigal's allowance after Prodigal has ruined his father as well as himself, if in addition to the new law making those parties responsible for losses arising from manifest dereliction of duty, to require the sureties to produce the actual deeds of the property that they swear to so glibly. Indeed, a prominent lawyer suggests that none other but those who have owned such property for *twelve months* prior to the bail being offered, shall in future be accepted.

HOW THE THING IS DONE.

Everybody knows how easy it is to go bail before a J. P., when there is no question as to fees—easier, far, than passing a needle through the eye of a camel.

In some three or four greasy, villanous-looking fellows, half drunk. They want to swear to a bail bond.

"How much?" asks the clerk.

"A thousand dollars," is the defiant response.

"Who's surety?"

"Me and this gentleman," says the spokesman, nudging a dirty companion, who looks on admiringly, with his hat cocked on one eye, and his body resting heavily against the railing.

"This gentleman" draws himself up haughtily, and is about to speak, but doesn't, and commences an eloquent gesture, which collapses suddenly, as the Clerk asks him:

"What are you worth?"

"This gentleman" is worth anything, from $8,000 to $80,000, and "me" about as much.

Well, then, take the oath. Hold up your right hand. Yousclemnlyswearb'theverlivinGodthat thatall—questionsputyou—shallb'wellandtrulyanswerediouchingmyan—propertyyounayposses.

"Where is it?"

"I've got some lots on New Jerusalem street, and some outside the limits," says one or the other, doubtfully at first, and then with brazen effrontery.

"Worth how much?"

"Those on New Jerusalem street will fetch $1,000; and those outside are worth—well, they're going up. How much do you think, Bill?"

Bill thinks they may sell for $20,000, or maybe for less. Probably a little less.

"Any other property?"

"Oh, yes; household furniture, and a lot of investments."

"That'll do; and you, Mr. ——."

And then they sign the bond, and out of jail comes Jack Golightly, the celebrated cracksman, whom two detectives and four specially-detailed policemen lately captured, after three nights and days incessant watching, in all sorts of disguises.

The next step has been foreseen by the intellectual reader. The probability is that the sureties swore falsely, and never had any lots, or other property, except such as they carried on their person or occasionally stole. But their property could not be attached, if they owned any, for the Clerk made no minute of it, and, the Sheriff not possessing a divining rod, cannot discover its existence by intuition.

We will suppose that they had property, and that it was duly registered in the bond. To escape losing it, they have only to sell it to a neighbor. *The sale cannot be impeached.* So the thief escapes.

THE EXPERIENCE OF AN OFFICIAL.

Commenting on these facts, an experienced criminal official remarked to the reporter that "almost any thief can walk out of jail in Chicago whenever he pleases;" that by far the greatest number of criminals incarcerated in the County Jail and let out on bail, never turn up; that, of the known thieves taken, not twenty-five in each hundred are convicted, principally through the bail-business.

"Suppose you have a friend in jail whom you believe to be innocent," said the charmingly candid official; "you don't want him to appear in court, and you give bail, with the fair, square, honest intention of forfeiting it when the time comes. But when he gets out, you have a chance to cheat the County or escape the bail. And he leaves the country. You are called upon to produce his body, or your property will be levied on. You don't produce the body; and they cannot levy on your property, because you have sold it. Maybe by the time you find that out, your views will have changed some," and he winked impiously, "and as your friend is safe away, you turn round and tell them to levy away and be durned to them."

It is an evil world we live in, and the angels are not made out of professional bailsmen.

SUMMING UP.

It is evident that such a state of things cannot be allowed to exist. It is a direct bribe to men to be thieves, and a direct temptation to them to go bail without the fear before their eyes of ever being called upon to pay up.

No charges of personal corruption are here made against the officers. It is too much the fashion of the public to saddle all kinds of fraudulent charges upon innocent people, when a new grievance is discovered. That there *is* corruption and connivance in this bail business, is certain; but the writer is not sure that he has his finger on the right parties yet. When he has, the public shall hear of it. Meanwhile let us unite in swearing at the law. Yet let us not too much revile even the law; for it is an evil thing to bring the law into contempt. As the *Journal* is probably aware.

For the present, it may suffice for temporary purposes to show Mr. Bradley, Mr. Reed, the Justices of the Peace, and the eminently respectable gentlemen who sit in turns on the Criminal Bench, that we know all about it as well as they do, and that we propose to look after the balance of these forfeited recognizances, and to give the dear, patient, long-suffering public just one little peep into another of those evils that lie smouldering and rotting around us.

If the reader cannot find out for himself where are both evil and cure in this matter, from the facts and suggestions above printed, columns of the most pains-taking explanation would be labor lost.

NOTES FROM THE SUBURBS.

HYDE PARK.

The regular semi-monthly meeting of the Hyde Park Trustees was held on Saturday afternoon. The petition of John Newell, President of the Illinois Central Railroad, was granted, and a formal transfer made to the Chicago & Indiana Railroad of the privilege granted in 1870 to the Illinois Central to construct, maintain, and operate a railroad track on Seventy-first street to Railroad avenue, to be confined to a strip of twenty-four feet in width, on the north line of said street, except where necessary to curve into Railroad avenue.

Petitions were presented by owners of property to open and widen Prairie avenue to 100 feet, south to Fifty-fifth street, or Pavilion Parkway; to open and widen Calumet avenue, eighty feet wide, for same distance; for sewer on Seventy-fifth street, from Greenwood avenue to Lake Michigan; to grade and macadamize Seventy-fifth street, from Illinois Central right of way to Lake Michigan, and Greenwood avenue, from Forty-seventh to Fifty-first street.

Sundry bills for work on State street, near Ninety-fifth, and on Chicago and Thornton road, were delayed payment on account of assessment rolls burned in the Court-House, and now came up for adjustment.

The Finance Committee favored cancellation of warrant No. 289, of $2,000, to Nelson & Benson, and instead issued them four warrants, $500, $313.10, $686.90, and $500.

Proposals were opened for grading, etc., on Indiana avenue, from Thirty-ninth to Fifty-first street,—from Charles Creighton, 19c; John Clay, 20c; Nelson & Benson, 18c to 25c, all for grading; and Nelson & Benson $3.19, and John McCaffrey & Co. $3.25 per cubic yard for macadamizing. Referred.

The South Park Commissioners urged the completion of Fifty-first street sewer to Cottage Grove avenue in time to meet the spring rains. Nelson & Benson, contractors on same, asked protection against heavy teams while frost is coming out of the ground.

Mr. Barney offered the following:

WHEREAS, It appears that property on State street has been assessed for special benefits for the improvement of Wabash avenue, and as no such assessments are made on Michigan avenue, and such unjust discrimination is unlawful; therefore,

Resolved, That rebates shall be made for such assessment, and warrants be issued to those who will show the amounts paid by them, by the tax receipts.

Referred to the Committee on Judiciary.

The petition of owners of property on Bowen avenue was granted, and an ordinance adopted for a special assessment to improve the same from Upen Parkway to Cottage Grove avenue by grading, sewering, and macadamizing, but no commissioners were elected on estimates.

It was resolved that no connection shall be made or permitted with the Fifty-first street sewer for the benefit of any person who has contested or refuses to pay the assessment for such sewer.

Adjourned to Saturday, March 22.

EVANSTON

again has her usual supply of gas. Work on the new Government light-house, north of the University, was begun again last week. It is contracted to be finished by next June. This is to be one of the finest light-houses on the lakes. Building is being rapidly carried on; many fine dwelling-houses are in process of erection, as well as several fine brick blocks on Davis street.

J. M. Williams, Esq., and daughter, and Gen. Arthur C. Ducat are preparing for a European tour.

The Eclectic Society will meet at the residence of Joseph M. Lyons, this evening.

RAVENSWOOD.

H. G. Spafford, Esq., of Lake View, will lecture on Havana and Cuba before the Literary Association of this place, on Monday evening, commencing at 8 o'clock. The lecture is free to the public.

HIGHLAND PARK.

The young people of this suburb will give their last soiree of the season at the Academy on Friday, March 21.

GLENCOE.

Dr. John F. Starr, a prominent citizen of this village, died at his residence last Wednesday. Dr. Starr formerly lived in Evanston.

SPREADING THE GOSPEL.

Thirty-Second Meeting of the Chicago Bible Society.

A Large Amount of Good Work Done Last Year.

Interesting Addresses by R. F. Queal, Esq., and Dr. Fowler.

The thirty-second annual meeting of the Chicago Bible Society was held yesterday evening at the Centenary Church on Monroe street, R. F. Queal, Esq., presiding. After the preliminary religious services were at an end, and a collection had been taken up,

THE CHAIRMAN SAID

they had met to view the work of the Society for the past year, and renew their devotion to it. It could not be doubted but that the work of all such societies constituted an epoch in the history of Christianity. Their world-embracing purpose was to place the thoughts of God in the shape of his word, in the hands of all. It had been done to an astonishing extent. The Chicago Society had been seeking out the destitute in its field. During the past year a large responsibility had rested on it, and over 12,000 families had been visited. A large Sunday-school work had also been done. In the coming year the society proposed larger efforts, and was compelled to call for more money. The general canvass of the city by colporteurs was to be continued. Every room in the hotels was to be supplied. A copy of the Bible was to be put in all the depots and passenger cars, and in the forecastle and cabin of every vessel. They also proposed to continue responding to the calls from needy Sunday-schools. The city was rapidly rebuilding; vice and crime increased, and the only hope for its moral future lay in the diffusion of Christian sentiment. It was still true that the Bible was the only element to renovate and save human society. Science and philosophy chimed in the world with noise, but could not appease the hunger of the human heart. The word of God could alone support man in his sorrows, and give him a satisfactory assurance of the great future.

SECRETARY'S REPORT.

Mr. Carter, the Secretary of the society since its organization, read his report, from which it appeared that during the year Samuel Howe, and James Reynolds, two ex-Presidents, had died. The fire came just after the ninth canvass. The society helped as far as possible the families left destitute by the fire. A careful canvass was then made of the North Division by three colporteurs. The number of families visited was 12,722, and of these 3,155 were destitute; 1,197 were supplied, and 1,986 refused; 834 Bibles were sold, for $539, and 591 donated, costing $207. Of the families visited, 2,184 were Catholics, of whom 216 were supplied. Clergymen had distributed 567 copies, valued at $281. Branch Societies had been organized at Riverside, Willamette, and some other places, which had visited 1,191 families, of whom 91 were destitute. There were 40 of these societies, which had drawn books to the amount of $820, and paid in $2,076. Since their organization they had contributed $21,242. Forty-one schools had been given 1,026 Bibles and Testaments, costing $602. There had been disposed of from the Depository 3,120 Bibles and 2,175 Testaments, costing $2,-296.53. The sale, from the Depository were $3,-308.24. There were now in the Depository 2,976 volumes, valued at $1,816. Since the society started, 139,335 volumes had been given. The receipts were: Cash on hand, $80.06; Depository sales, $3,042. From auxiliary societies, $2,076; Sangamon Insurance Company, $1,350; contributions from churches, $9,098.60. The expenditures were: American Bible Society, $6,513.78; agents, $1,690; commissions, $585; printing, etc., $192.18; freight, $215; balance on hand, 97 cents. Additional sums to the amount of $427.26 had been collected, but not yet paid over.

WORK TO BE DONE.

The Committee find much to encourage them, in spite of the crippled condition of society and people, during the year. The Society had no endowment, and could go only so far as the churches assisted it. The need for its ministrations was greater than ever. In twelve or fifteen months, the North Side would have to be canvassed again. About two thousand Bibles would be required for the hotels, and an additional supply was needed for Sunday school work. The work of furnishing railroad cars was also to be taken up, provided the authorities of the roads would furnish racks. It would cost about $300 per road. The work of supplying the Lake Marine, neglected for a year or two, was also taken up.

ADDRESS BY DR. FOWLER.

An address was then delivered by Dr. Fowler. Man was not fed by bread alone, but by every word which came from the mouth of God. He was campaigning against sin with vast generalship, and in a campaign which ran through centuries. The Word contained the fibre for all souls, and was the inspiration of all soldiers. So they could not put too much emphasis on the work of the Society. If every man had a Bible, the work of the Church would be essentially met. Once distributed, it would be the foundation on which the world could safely rest. Tyndall had conceived the idea of a Bible Society, and had said it was better to have God's Word than the Pope. That was the first impulse to the movement, when he said every plow-boy should know more of the Bible than the Pope. Various editions were burned, and finally the translator, but the Bible idea was rooted in the soil. In this century the door was thrown wide open. In 1804 the British Bible Society was organized, and in 1816 thirty-six American societies were consolidated into the American Society. A year or so later there were eighty auxiliary societies. In 1777 the Congress had taken steps to import a quantity of Bibles, owing to the scarcity caused by the war, and individual enterprise not been adequate to the case. The Bible Society was providentially born. It came just in time, and everywhere there were responses. God brought great institutions and events into the world with due preparation. The Society might well be expected to accomplish a large work. Young as it was it had crowded itself into almost every department of life. It had printed more than 30,000,000 Bibles in many languages, with the British Society, it had scattered 200,000,000 volumes, enough to supply every human being. Over 250 tongues had been enriched by the Gospel, and they included nearly all the people of the earth. Chinese and Hindustan, the teeming millions of Asia and Europe were illuminated by the Gospel light. The Bible was read all around the world. It controlled the conquering aggressive nations. He was content with the Bible as it now stood. Some words had grown old, but that did not weaken it. He give a history of the way in which the translation was made, and regarded it as the power of the Saxon nationalities. They should see the day when they should in sorrow repent that any men put hands on it. He compared the present cheapness of the Bible with its former cost, and concluded with some remarks on the moral and social influences of the book.

The annual meeting for the election of officers will be held to-morrow evening, in the chapel of the Second Presbyterian Church.

NEWS PARAGRAPHS.

Massachusetts' fast-day: April 3.

—The receipts of grain in Boston during the year amounted to 10,000,000 bushels, and of flour, 1,406,547 barrels.

—Toledo turns up its imperial nose at industrial expositions. The "city of the future" will have none of them. It is too busy.

—The Kiowa Indians are threatening Fort Bascom, New Mexico. A few days ago an engagement occurred, and five Indians were "reserved."

—Anthony Hall has brought suit, at Cairo, against the Illinois Central Railroad for cutting his hand off, setting the damages at $10,000.

—The extent to which the "right to petition" is exercised in England may be judged from the fact that, between the 7th and 12th of February, as many as 321 petitions were presented in the House of Commons.

—The impression prevails among the hop-growers near Watertown, Wis., that, owing to the great depth of frost in the ground, their hop-yards have suffered material injury the past winter.

—There are 15 daily papers published in Michigan; Detroit having 4, Grand Rapids 3, Jackson 2, East Saginaw 2, Kalamazoo 1, Adrian 1, Port Huron 1, and Battle Creek 1.

—The inhabitants of San Francisco have paid to the Collector, up to the present time, for this year's taxes, the enormous amount of $3,106,-000. The whole amount of taxes, collected and still due, is $4,320,000.

—It is rumored that the Michigan Central Railroad Company intend building a railroad from South Bend to Three Rivers, Mich. The route talked of would begin in South Bend, and take in Mishawaka, Elkhart, Britol, etc.

—A prominent man near Springfield, Mass., has a fair young daughter studying medicine at the West. She wrote home for $20 the other day, and in another letter explained to a friend that she wanted the money to buy a dead man to cut up.—*Springfield Republican.*

—Nellie Flynn, 21 years old, shot herself through the heart at Niles, Mich., on Sunday of last week, rather than become the mother of an illegitimate child. She was married about four years ago, but her husband left her two years ago, and has since lived in New York.

—The Indiana Legislature has passed a bill to prevent minors from playing billiards, whereupon the Louisville *Courier-Journal* spitefully remarks: "We never blamed Indiana much for permitting a boy of 18 or 20 years of age to buy a divorce for $10, but we always think she was very wrong in suffering him to punch billiards."

—John G. Warren, of Brooklyn, who was agent for a mercantile house at Bayonne, France, was shockingly murdered there, Feb. 14, by a Spaniard whom he had discharged from his employ on account of stealing. The murderer stabbed Warren to the heart in broad daylight while promenading with his daughter, and he died in her arms on the road. The murderer was arrested. Mr. Warren has relatives at Portland, Me.

—Caleb Warner, of Dodge Township, Boone County, Iowa, has got himself into a queer fix. Some time ago he deeded all his property over to his wife. A few days ago he was arrested on complaint of a Miss Foster, a girl who has been living with him, who charges him with her seduction. The Court bailed him over in $1,000, and his wife, who has the property of the family, refuses to go his bail, and allows him to go to jail.

—The Texas cattle trade bids fair to hold up well for another year, at least. It is estimated that 300,000 head will be at Ellsworth by July 1. The shipments from Colorado to the East promise, also, to be a feature soon in the cattle business. Stock has done finely in that Territory during the winter, and will be ready for shipment at a very early day. In our own State, a large number of Texas and native cattle have been corn-fed during the winter, and will be put upon the market in the spring.—*Lawrence (Ks.) Journal.*

—According to the Titusville *Herald* the total stock of petroleum on hand throughout the world on the 1st of January amounted to 3,849,-000 barrels; against 3,260,000 at the same date last year. The total consumption of crude petroleum in 1872 was 6,664,000 barrels, an increase over the previous year's consumption of 662,000 barrels, or 11 per cent. The rate of increase in consumption in 1871 over 1870 was over 21½ per cent greater than the rate of increase in 1872 over 1870. Among the causes that lead to the falling off in the rate of increase in 1872 was the increased manufacture of shale oils and the unusually high prices demanded by the refiners of petroleum in America.

—Smutty Nose Island, the scene of the recent double murder, is one of the group known as the Isles of Shoals, and was formerly inhabited by quite a colony of fishermen. The proprietors of the Appledore Island recently purchased Smutty Nose in order to prevent the establishment of a rival to the Appledore house. Between seventy and 100 years ago a richly-freighted Spanish vessel was driven ashore on this island one cold December night, and the crew were subsequently found lying on the shore frozen stiff. The inhabitants of the island were quite flush with Spanish money for some time after, and there were not wanting those who hinted that the crew of the vessel received cordial assistance in shuffling off this mortal coil. The crew, some fourteen in number, were buried on the island, and their graves are still pointed out to the curious.

ST. PATRICK'S DAY.

The Procession Through the Streets this Morning—Review by Bishop Foley and Mayor Medill—Literary Society Banquet—Sunday-School Celebration—The Chronicle of St. Patrick.

To-day being the 17th of March, our Irish-American fellow-citizens will observe the occasion with a procession and entertainments of a suitable nature. In the forenoon the several Irish military and civic societies will parade through the principal streets of the city. The procession will rendezvous on Desplaines, between Monroe and Jackson streets, under the Marshalship of David Walsh, Esq., will move southward on Desplaines street from Monroe to Harrison street; thence east on Harrison to Canal street; south on Canal to Twelfth street; east on Twelfth to Wabash avenue; south on Wabash avenue to Eighteenth street; west on Eighteenth to Canalport avenue; southwest on Canalport avenue to Halsted street; north on Halsted to Twelfth street; west on Twelfth to Centre avenue. The procession will then countermarch on the north side of Twelfth street to Blue Island avenue; northeast on Blue Island avenue to Harrison street; east on Harrison to Desplaines street; marching north on Desplaines four abreast, until the left of the procession shall have reached Desplaines street, when the procession will halt and await orders from the Chief Marshal as to the manner of forming a line for review by the Right Rev. Bishop Foley, Hon. Joseph Medill, and others. After the review, the procession will move north on Desplaines street to Indiana street, east on Indiana to Market street, north on Market to Chicago avenue, east on Chicago avenue to North State street, south on State to Indiana street, west on Indiana to Wells street, south on Wells to Lake street, west on Lake to Jefferson street, south on Jefferson to Van Buren street, when the procession will halt and be dismissed.

THE LITERARY BANQUET.

The guests attending the Irish Literary Association's banquet and ball, at the Central Hotel, on Market, between Madison and Washington streets, this evening, are respectfully requested by the Committees of Reception and Arrangements to be present in the parlors of the hotel at 7:45. The banquet will commence, without fail, at 9 o'clock.

SUNDAY-SCHOOL ENTERTAINMENT.

The third grand Sunday-School entertainment, under the auspices of the Holy Family Sunday-School Association, will be given in the school, on Morgan, near Twelfth street, at 7½ o'clock. The exercises will consist of recitations, vocal and instrumental music, and will conclude with four grand tableaux, and a sacred drama written specially for this occasion.

CHRONICLE OF ST. PATRICK.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune:

SIR: Whenever anyone of the ancient nations of Europe became converted to Christianity, the invariable rule obtained of selecting from the "Litany of Saints" some illustrious personage for national patron,—if the nation itself had not produced one,—and thereafter celebrating its national existence upon the holiday dedicated by the Church to his sacred memory. And herein we fully discover the true character of those national holidays; and can clearly distinguish between the religious worship and the political, national celebration.

But let us ascend a moment, to the origin of that sublime system which, all at once, subdued the knowledge of the ages past. When, in the seventh *sate* Christian century, schismatic Israel was dispersed broadcast, leaving only the two tribes of Juda which then remained in all Judea, to preserve the sacred deposit of Revelation amongst the chosen people, in respect to the immemorial dogma of the Divine Incarnation, the "lost tribes" carried everywhere with them the hope, already known to the descendants of Noah, of a Messiah, the Redeemer promised to fallen man, the Terrestrial Paradise.

Accordingly, when Christ appeared, He was already expected, in India, China, High Asia, Rome, and among the Goths and Scandinavians.

In the Pramas, or Mythological Books of India, this expectation is often mentioned. Vishnu consoles the earth with this assurance, "that a Savior will come to redress its wrongs;" and Confucius announces that "the Saint" is to be born in the West; the mysterious verses of the Sybils found in Asia, Persia, Chaldea, and in India, and which enjoyed great celebrity at the time of the Incarnation, contained allusion to this dogma. The Romans, on the authority of the sacred books of the Sybils and the Calendar of Augurs, in Etruria, considered the important event was approaching. Aristotle wrote, "Man has constantly aspired for something; what he has lost he cannot define, and God must clothe Himself in man, to draw man to Himself.

Suetonius wrote, "And there has been a report for a long time in the East, and the Sages, many of whom believed it, wrote that a King of Judea was to arise to become the King of Nations and hold sovereign principality." Cicero wrote, "The time has come for the God to appear in goodness, and to reveal themselves in our nature." Virgil wrote, "It is not a strange that God should descend on the earth to make man God." And, finally, the Royal Psalmist, "The God of Gods will be seen in Zion."

The Emperor of India alarmed, about this time, by the general prophecies which seemed to him to menace his Empire, sent out messengers in search of such child, and, if found, to put him to death. And, later still, the Chinese Emperor accompanied his embassy to the West, toward Judea, in order to seek the "Supreme Saint who was to be born in that part of the world." The fact is recorded, we are told, in the Annals of the Celestial Empire, wherein in like manner that this was the occasion of the introduction of Buddhism, which was imposed on them while in India, into China. Gothic emissaries were also sent to seek the long expected Divine Being of whom the world was then full of perplexing prophecies, and to this is ascribed the *Edda*, which concludes thus, "and the new gods then took the name of the ancient ones, and appeared like real gods."—whereby allusion is made, as well, to Buddha, Lama, and Odin, &c., audacious impostors who had previously taken advantage of the dogma, to proclaim themselves the promised Messiah.

Now, a system heralded into the expectant world in this mysterious way must have prepared the nations to render submission to it. The Messiah came, but not as the proud world expected, and was thus allowed to pass thirty years in humble obscurity, seeking neither honor, support, nor even elementary instruction, outside of the only two on earth who always knew their God concealed in the Virgin's only Child, awaiting the fullness of time to redeem the world by His sufferings and death. The "infinite descent" should not be infinite if any mortal were humbler or more exposed to human want and suffering than his Redeemer, nor should the divine love and the divine claims to our poor love be completed short of this sad life, and suffering, and death of Christ, as predicted from all eternity in the bosom of Jehovah.

A preacher coming into proud old Erin with a gospel so sadly at variance with Druid theology as this, must certainly be endued with heroic faith in his mission. Well, even in his own person there was some similarity in the circumstance of his previous life, as a pure Gallic youth torn from home into meanest exile, and keeping weary watch by night on the bleak hills of Antrim, till his escape. But, then, was this not clearly providential, as affording him time and opportunity for studying the vernacular in which his after apostleship should shine before the people, as well as in early familiarizing himself with the religious and political customs of the nation to be converted. Did not the Messiah stoop to this in Israel? Thus did the Apostle of Ireland prepare himself for the mission, entered on A. D. 493, and which ended twenty-one years afterwards, on the 17th day of the month of March,—the same which every year since then, and every year during the existence of faith and nationality in Erin, or the existence of the Celtic race on earth, shall be duly commemorated. When, on the May eve, he lit his slender Paschal flame, or fire, (this being at that day the Paschal season), in view of royal Tara, he knew the act to be a capital offense against the Druid religion, and laws of the State, and sure to be summarily punished. For, by an ancient rite of Druidism, every hearth in the kingdom should be quenched that day, and not rekindled before the "sacred fire" shone forth from the hill of Tara on the May morning. That rite had been enforced under the constitution established by the learned Monarch and Royal Legislator, Oilan Fotla, (or "Doctor of Erin,") exactly one thousand years before this time, and pursuant to which were Triennial Parliaments regularly held, and at which appeared the several estates of the realm, and those Brehon laws enacted that are found to-day to compare favorably with the "Justinian Code" in their enlightened principles and maxims. Its conspicuous violation, acc

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TO-DAY'S AMUSEMENTS.

McVICKER'S THEATRE—Madison street, between State and Dearborn. Engagement of Edwin Booth. "Julius Cæsar."

HOOLEY'S OPERA HOUSE—Randolph street, between Clark and LaSalle. "Peril; or, Love at Long Branch."

ACADEMY OF MUSIC—Halsted street, south of Madison. Lydia Thompson Troupe. "Kenilworth." Matinee: "Robert Emmett."

MYERS' OPERA HOUSE—Monroe street, between State and Dearborn. Arlington, Cotton & Kemble's Minstrel and Burlesque Troupe.

NIXON'S AMPHITHEATRE—Clinton, between Washington and Randolph streets. Wilder & Co.'s National Circus.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

ROYAL HAVANA LOTTERY—WHOLE TICKET, $20. Circulars sent; information given. J. B. MARTINEZ & CO., Bankers, 16 Wall-st., P. O. Box 4585, New York.

The Chicago Tribune.

Monday Morning, March 17, 1873.

Cautionary signals will be displayed at all ports on the lakes by the Signal Service after April 1.

The Wisconsin Legislature is fortunate in being able to vary the monotony of the resolutions of censure which other State Legislatures are directing against their Congressmen, by adopting a resolution of commendation of its Congressmen who did not vote for the salary steal.

France is to pay the fifth and last milliard of the war indemnity to Germany by installments. If France is punctual in her payments, the Germans, on July 1, will evacuate all French posts except Verdun, and they will leave Verdun and withdraw the last German soldier from French soil Sept. 5, when the final installment is paid.

Kansas politicians are hard at work in Washington to unseat Pomeroy's successor, Senator Ingalls, on the ground that he was concerned in the plot by which Senator Pomeroy was beaten, and that he was guilty of dishonorable conduct in bribing Judge Delahay—or, rather, in offering to bribe him, for the $5,000 promised the Judge was never paid him.

Mr. Whitely, of Georgia, is not content with having drawn salary and mileage from both the Senate and House of Representatives in 1870, although never admitted to either House. He has now preferred a claim for an additional sum of $4,200, under a clause in the Deficiency bill passed at the last session to equalize the salaries of members of the Forty-first Congress with those of members of the last Congress.

Mr. Boutwell intends to take his seat in the Senate to-day, and his place in the Treasury must be filled at once. Whether a temporary or permanent appointment will be made, and who will be the nominee, no one has yet disclosed. Judge Richardson, it is said, will not accept an honorary nomination, and the President, it is also said, never meant to give him any other. New York, Philadelphia, and Boston interests are urging local candidates, of whom the chief are Henry Clews, to whose firm the Government, some time ago, transferred the charge of its deposits abroad, which had been held by the Barings ever since the foundation of the Government, and Mr. Dawes, of Massachusetts.

The fuss which the Chicago *Times* and some other papers have been making over House Bill No. 300, relative to municipal taxation, is purely gratuitous, but is calculated to mislead and confuse the public. The proposed changes in the mode of assessment subserve the same purpose as before, and that without crippling the resources or injuring the credit of the city. Under existing law, the taxes must be levied for city and State purposes upon the same valuation. To meet the expenses of this city, and pay its interest—and the other cities of the State are worse off than Chicago—would require a rate of at least 6 per cent on the State valuation. But the rate of city taxation is limited to 2 4-10 per cent on the valuation, and the Legislature has refused to raise the rate. Consequently, there is nothing to do but to raise the valuation for city purposes. To increase it for State purposes also would compel us and all other cities in the State to pay four times our share of State taxes.

The Washington *Republican* narrates an incident, in connection with Speaker Blaine and the $5,000 back pay, as in striking contrast to the action of other members of Congress. The *Republican* says: "After Mr. Blaine had interlined the word 'hereafter,' in the clause relating to the Speaker's salary, it was found that there was some doubt whether that would be sufficient to cut off his back pay—for the reason that the law would take effect as soon as signed, and some hours before the session expired." Hearing of this nice point of construction, the Speaker had the word "hereafter" struck out by a conference committee, and the words "after the present Congress" inserted, and thus cut himself off from the $5,000 which the other members of Congress would have voted into his pocket had be kept still. There is one other way in which the Speaker might have defeated these machinations, if all other means had failed, viz.: refusing to take the money.

The Lafayette (Ind.) *Journal* publishes a correspondence between Judge Pettit, of the Supreme Court of Indiana, and Mr. Adams Earl, President of the Lafayette, Muncie & Bloomington Railroad, which discloses some remarkable facts. The charge had been made public that this railroad had paid a large sum of money to procure an early and favorable decision from the Court. Judge Pettit addressed a letter to Mr. Earl asking for an explanation. Mr. Earl replied, designating the sums paid out by the Company, among them being $4,000 for legal services in the Supreme Court while he was acting as Librarian of the Court and on terms of the closest daily intimacy with the Judges. Mr. Earl's letter also shows that, of the total amount paid for legal service, $6,000 of it was contingent upon a favorable decision being rendered by the Court within thirty days. The record in the case shows that such a decision was made within the specified time by Judge Buskirk, who is an intimate friend of the man Graham. While this does not argue, *prima facie*, corruption on the part of the Supreme Court, it certainly justifies the Lafayette papers in asking whether Supreme Court officials have unusual facilities for procuring such favors.

The Chicago produce markets were generally dull on Saturday. Mess pork was quiet and a shade higher, closing at $14.70@14.75 cash, and $15.00 seller April. Lard was quiet and a shade firmer, at $7.80 per 100 lbs cash, and $8.00 seller May. Meats were quiet and strong at 5¼@5¼c for shoulders, 7¼@7⅝c for short ribs, 7⅝@7⅞c for short clear, and 9¾@11¾c for sweet pickled hams. Dressed hogs were quiet and steady at $5.50@5.60 per 100 lbs for lots in good condition. Highwines were quiet and steady at 86½@87c per gallon. Lake freights were quiet at 13c for corn to Buffalo. Flour was steady and quiet. Wheat was less active, and ⅛c higher, closing at $1.20⅜@1.21 cash, and $1.21⅛ seller April. Corn was dull and steady at ⅓c decline, closing at 32@33c cash, and 36c seller May. Oats were dull and ⅓c lower, closing at 26⅜@26⅝c cash, and 29⅝c seller May. Rye was quiet and ½c higher, at 65@65½c. Barley was quiet and irregular, at 70c seller the month or seller April, and 72@75c for car lots where wanted. Live hogs were in good request at Friday's prices, or at $4.75@5.20. The cattle trade was fairly active, with prices steady. There was no change in values of sheep, a fair demand existing at $3.50@5.60.

HOUSE BILL NO. 19, FOR THE COLLECTION OF CITY TAXES.

There has been a remarkable delay in the enactment of House Bill No. 19, which is a bill to authorize the collection of city taxes for the year 1872, and prior years which remain unpaid. The professional tax-fighters made their boasts openly, when the bill was introduced, that they would defeat it, as they have no intention to pay their city taxes of 1872, or any prior year, if they can by any means avoid it. Some of them have not paid a dollar since 1868 of city, county, or State taxes. In this dishonest and *quasi*-criminal business of swindling the city and State, they have an active and zealous organ in the Chicago *Times*. To attempt to collect the delinquent taxes of 1869–70 and '71, or any of them, it calls "a device of tax-eating rascality of the worst possible character." Its position is that any real estate speculator should be allowed to cheat the city out of its taxes for the current year by appealing payment; and if he succeeds in postponing payment this year on some technical dodge, or by appeal to the Supreme Court, he should never again be called on for such tax, because it would be *ex-post facto* to do so! Such is the argument, if it can be called argument. The *Times* sees no wrong or hardship in compelling the honest class of tax-payers to make good the amounts which the professional tax-fighters avoid paying. A certain sum of money is necessary to support the City Government and pay the interest on its bonded debt. The property of the citizens is assessed according to value, say, fifteen mills, to raise that sum. Four-fifths of the owners pay their taxes; one-fifth resist and escape on some quibble or pretext, error of form or misdescription. The result is, that there will be a deficiency of, say, three mills in the amount collected to meet the appropriations, which must be added to the sum needed, making eighteen mills for next year. Hence, every honest tax-payer is called on for three mills more than they equitably should pay to make good the deficiency of the previous year, caused by the escape of the professional tax-fighters. People, then, very justly complain of the increase of their taxes, and ask, Why is it? We have given the reason.

City taxes, for the years 1869 and 1870,—particularly the latter,—were appealed, to the aggregate amount of half a million of dollars, by the professional tax-fighters. We refer to the general taxes, and not the special assessments. The Supreme Court, last summer, decided those appeals in favor of the city, and remanded the cases to the County Court for judgment. But the great fire of October, 1871, which burned the Court-House, consumed the original tax-books and warrants of the Collector. And when the city law-officers, last fall, applied for judgments before the County Court, on these delinquent taxes of 1869–'70, the point was made by the attorneys for the delinquent tax-fighters that, under the enabling act of March 22, 1872, transcripts of the appeals were not sufficient to warrant the Court in giving judgment, but the *original* warrants which were burned must be produced. The Court sustained the point, and the city was again beaten out of its just dues.

House Bill No. 19 contains a section which is intended to obviate this objection. It makes certified copies of the transcript and assessment rolls, together with a certified copy of the ordinance levying the tax, *prima facie* evidence that such tax is due and unpaid. The city can produce this evidence, because it is preserved on the records of the Supreme Court. The tax-fighters have themselves preserved it by carrying transcripts of the original tax-warrants and proceedings to the Supreme Court when they appealed thereto. The city desires now to avail itself of this proof to compel those dishonest persons to pay their delinquent taxes, rather than be obliged this ensuing summer to assess the deficiency on the honest citizens.

This provision of the bill is what the mendacious Wells-street concern calls "a rascally tax-eating device of an *ex-post facto* character." It will only seem so to those who owe the back-taxes, and insist upon making their neighbors pay them.

The same concern asserts that under this bill (House Bill No. 19) "the city authorities may institute proceedings for the collection of taxes paid a dozen years ago." We suppose they might institute proceedings independent of this bill for all the taxes that were ever assessed since the city was organized, if they were foolish enough to do so. But instituting proceedings is one thing, and getting judgments is quite another. In the present case the purpose of the city authorities is, to institute proceedings to collect those delinquent appealed cases where the Supreme Court has decided in behalf of the city, and where the amount of the tax due is shown by the transcripts of the original rolls and warrants on the records of that Court. If the city authorities produced on trial nothing better than a certified copy of an assessment-roll, the oath of the owner of the property that he had paid his taxes would be sufficient to repel the presumption that they were not paid. It is preposterous to suppose that the law officers of the city would bring such suits, as it would thereby subject the city to costs and themselves to censure and contempt.

The class of persons to be reached by the provisions of Sec. 7 of House bill No. 19 do not allege or pretend that they have paid the taxes in dispute. They know and admit they have not. The records of the Supreme Court at Ottawa preserve the proof of the amount they owe, of the description of the property, its assessed value of the year or years of the delinquency, of the per cent of taxation charged against it,—in short, all the facts in the case. The point of objection with them is not the fact of delinquency, nor the justice of the tax, but the desire to escape paying any tax. They wish to enjoy all the benefits and protection of municipal government, but to contribute nothing towards its support. They insist that other people shall enjoy the pleasure of donating to the Treasury the half-million a year out of which the professional tax-fighters swindle the City Government. They are altogether too generous in this regard. The citizens who pay their own assessments have no desire to assume that of the tax-fighters in addition thereto. Half a million of dollars of the floating debt of the city is caused by those delinquencies, which debt is outstanding in the shape of certificates of indebtedness, drawing 8 or 9 per cent interest, and falling due on the first of April, May, and June ensuing. What is to be done with it? Shall the Common Council levy an extra tax next year to pay it,—meanwhile borrowing half a million from the banks, at high rates of interest, until the amount can be wrung out of the honest tax-payers, or shall the tax-fighters, who owe the money to the city, be compelled to deliver it over? They have had the use of the money two or three years. If they disgorge, they will experience an emotion new to them—that of paying taxes. Is it not about time that they enjoyed this sensation, in common with their more reputable and public-spirited fellow-citizens? The attention of the members of the General Assembly is respectfully invited to this matter. House Bill No. 19 has dragged long enough. It is high time it were a law. The city cannot collect its taxes without the aid of this bill. What object can any member have by procrastinating the passage of the bill? What are the seven Cook County Senators doing to expedite its enactment? Is it the tax-fighting lobby influence which delays the bill? Who do our Cook County delegation in the Senate represent,—the tax-fighters or the tax-payers? Do they propose to throw the City Government into bankruptcy, or oblige the Governor to call an extra session in May? The floating debt of the city now amounts to ten and a half millions of dollars, for the payment of which the taxes of 1872, and the delinquent appealed taxes before described, are pledged for the payment. The city has no other resource except those taxes with which to pay its debts, maintain its credit, and exist until next year, when the taxes of 1873 fall due. There has been delay and nonsense enough about this matter, and it is high time there were some useful action taken in the premises.

SOME PRESIDENTIAL CANDIDATES.

Political affairs at Washington are already shaping themselves upon the next Presidential election. Among the probable candidates for the Republican nomination, Senator Morton and Speaker Blaine are just now the most conspicuous. They represent opposing elements in the party, and opposing ideas in the country. Mr. Morton is the representative of that principle which seeks to submerge everything in the party interests. He listens to no proposition, tolerates no policy, and countenances no reform which would directly or remotely damage the organization. The position which he has taken in the Louisiana difficulty notably illustrates his policy, and the success which he has achieved in the struggle attests his power as a party "whip." While constrained to concur with his colleagues in condemning the conduct of Judge Durell and in deprecating its results, he refused to follow out the logic of that position, and insisted that the Kellogg Government, the creation of Durell's illegal and high-handed interference, should be recognized as the *de facto* Government. The majority of the Senate were against him, but he brought them under. The lash was applied to Carpenter, Logan, Anthony, Edmunds, and others who were in favor of fighting the wrong. They were taken by the ear and led back into the ranks. Washington gossip has it that Mr. Morton proposes to base his Presidential aspirations upon the independence and ultimate annexation of Canada. This is not probable. Such a doctrine, confined to glittering generalities, may be an incident of Mr. Morton's future career, but the destiny of Canada is too remote and complex to afford him or anybody else any firm standing ground. It is much more likely that he will ground his hopes upon the idea of strict devotion to party, and upon the evidence he can bring forward of his ability to run the machine. In this particular field he is not likely to have a rival.

Mr. Blaine's chances will hinge upon the development of another element in the party,—the more liberal wing, which regards it as essential to party permanence that abuses should be rooted out, and that reforms should be encouraged rather than opposed. To this wing of the party belong Dawes, Garfield, Kelley, Scofield, and Bingham. It is a thousand pities that these men should have allowed themselves to be smirched with Credit Mobilier, while their opponents in the House, headed by Butler, who are every way less entitled to public confidence, escape unscathed. But for this unlucky circumstance they might have been strong enough to control the next Presidential nomination, either for Blaine or somebody representing the same side. In the contests between Senate and House, last year, prior to the political campaign, Morton was the originator and engineer of all the violent and incendiary measures sought to be pushed through, while Blaine was their silent and effective opponent. If he is re-elected Speaker, there is little doubt that Mr. Blaine's administration of the office will be directed, as heretofore, to obstruct and stave off dangerous policies. There can be no doubt that he would have sided with Carpenter and Logan in the Louisiana dispute. Whether he would have flinched when they did we are not altogether clear. If Butler should succeed in his purpose of defeating Blaine for Speaker, which is not likely, he will find in the latter an opponent on the floor who will take the conceit out of him, and weaken his faction very materially.

It is not to be denied that, in a contest between Mr. Morton and Mr. Blaine, the former would possess decided advantages for securing the nomination. Mr. Morton would have the private interests and secret sympathy of the caucus with him. Its very *raison d'etre* consists in strangling and obliterating all efforts at independence or for reforms which might weaken the machine. If Mr. Morton is the real prophet of this political creed, the caucus can do nothing but bow down and worship him, as it worshiped Grant. It is also probable that Mr. Morton would have the support of the Administration. The services he has already rendered would, according to party usages, entitle him to as much, and the assurance of his consenting to anything for the sake of the party would act as an additional recommendation. It is not probable that the liberal element among the rank and file, which might favor Mr. Blaine, confused as it is by Credit Mobilier and what not, can muster strength enough to overcome the cool managers of the caucus, if they decide to go for Morton. The most it could hope to do would be to make so sullen a fight as to threaten dissolution. In such case there would be an opportunity for Blaine or for a compromise candidate. As a compromise candidate, none would be more likely to come forward than E. B. Washburne, whose comfortable mission at the Republican Court of France, and consequent separation from the squabbles of the factions at home, would render him available though they could never fit him for the Presidency.

COLFAX—AMES.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune:

SIR: In to-day's issue you print a letter from M. F., of Ludlow, Ill., in which he asks: "Is it not generally conceded that Mr. Colfax has cleared himself of the $1,200 charge?"—in answer to which you say: "Oakes Ames swears that he paid Colfax the money; Colfax swears that he did not. We have no disposition to go over the bank account and Nesbitt greenback story again." Now, what I, and other subscribers to your paper, want to know, is, why you appear to have no disposition to take into consideration the statement made by Moses Dillon, Cashier, in his letter to Mr. Colfax, as printed in your paper of the 10th inst., as follows: "I am very confident that the checks to initials, or bearer, were *all* paid to Mr. Ames himself, and especially the one of $1,200 marked to S. C. or bearer. I told the Sergeant-at-Arms that I had paid the $1,200 S. C. check to Ames; but I was remonstrated with, and urged not to testify under oath to such belief." Now, why is it you do not take the Cashier's statement into consideration, and state that the line of evidence in his case regarding the $1,200 affair seems clear, and not ignore his statement, or evidence, if you will, as, on his second examination, he testified mainly to the same as in the letter referred to.

Be kind enough to give this a space in your valuable paper, with answer. F. F. C.

CHICAGO, March 13, 1873.

ANSWER.

When Mr. Colfax gave his testimony regarding the $1,000 greenback, we were inclined to believe that it was true, notwithstanding the evident improbabilities surrounding it. Accordingly, on the 17th of February, we said this:

> The fact that Mr. Nesbitt, the alleged contributor of $1,000 to Schuyler Colfax, was a Government contractor, furnishing stamped envelopes to the Post-Office Department, is something which should be set down to the credit of Colfax's story, for, if a Government contractor wished to make a present to a high Government official, he would naturally take some method of doing it which would escape detection, and he would naturally wish it to be kept a secret.

And on the 18th we said:

> The position of Mr. Colfax with reference to Credit Mobilier is a very unfortunate one, and his misfortune is of his own creation. Nevertheless it should not be made any worse than he has himself made it. Mr. Ames produces his memorandum-book, which is not the most trustworthy evidence, and testifies that he paid Colfax $1,200, and the bank Cashier testifies that he deposited this amount two days later. Mr. Colfax, on the other hand, shows (and we think the testimony is, on the whole, in his favor) that he received this money from Nesbitt, and that he sent it to Indiana in a draft to Mr. Conner, of Indianapolis. The main question is not, however, whether Mr. Colfax received the money from Mr. Nesbitt, although he seems to have established that fact.

We reproduce these paragraphs merely to show that we were not governed by any *animus* of prejudice or hostility to Mr. Colfax. When the fact subsequently came out that Mr. Colfax was in the regular receipt of remittances by check from Nesbitt, at intervals of three months, and that this greenback remittance was not the first nor the last occasion of his receiving sums of $1,000 from that quarter, we concluded that his astonishment at receiving the alleged remittance of June 20 could not have been so profound as he described it to the Committee. We judged also, that if he had received four remittances of $1,000 each from Nesbitt in 1868, one of which had created so great astonishment in his mind, it would not have taken him so long a time to ransack his memory in order to tell where he got the money to make his deposit in the bank on June 22. For these reasons, and also for the reason that he had prevaricated in his South Bend speech, we were compelled to reject, as unworthy of belief, the story which we had previously been inclined to accept.

Dillon says, in his letter, that according to his recollection he paid *all* the "initial" checks to Ames—not only the one to "S. C. or bearer," but the others as well. This would include the check for Scofield, and perhaps others, as well as the one to Colfax. We believe that none of them, except Colfax, deny that they got the money. The mere fact that Dillon paid the checks to Ames, if it be a fact, would not establish that Colfax did not get the money.

The following paragraphs from the *Nation* will probably be accepted as an unbiased, even if erroneous, judgment on Mr. Colfax's ovation:

> Mr. Schuyler Colfax has had "an ovation" from his fellow-citizens at South Bend, who received him with great rejoicings; and, after hearing at a public meeting his account of his connection with the Credit Mobilier affair, passed a resolution expressing "undiminished confidence in his honor and integrity, both as a public man and as a private citizen," and styling him "a model statesman, temperate, and faithful to principles." Mr. Colfax in his speech, relied for his defense mainly on the evidence which Oakes Ames first gave, and on the "strong impression" of the Cashier of the Sergeant-at-Arms that he paid the "S. C." check to Ames himself. Mr. Colfax gets out of the South Bend speech during the campaign by laying stress on the words "gave or offered to give," which, however, he did not emphasize in the speech, and which he used with such a context as to leave the impression on the public mind that he had never held Credit Mobilier stock in any manner whatever. We wish, too, he had explained in some satisfactory manner the extraordinary evidence in which he described his own surprise and that of his family at receiving the $1,000 bill from Nesbitt, as a person who was "almost an entire stranger to him," when the facts were, as he afterwards confessed, that Nesbitt was anything but a stranger to him; that he had received money from him previously, and had relations with him which made the coming of the $1,000 bill a by no means startling occurrence. We should like very much to know what Mr. Colfax's notion of credibility is, but, having heard it, we should like to have him close his lips on the subject of Credit Mobilier stock forever. He has carried off from Washington a letter from the President, expressing the strongest confidence in his integrity, which would, as the *Tribune* points out, have been of some value if the President had not also written Mr. Tom Murphy a letter expressive of affectionate admiration.
>
> Mr. Ames' friends are going, we believe, to give him a dinner and reception at Easton, and express, we suppose, undiminished confidence in his integrity, and hold him up as another "model statesman." As the people of Easton are just as upright, pious, and patriotic as the people of South Bend, and as, if Ames is a "model statesman," Colfax is a great rascal, and *vice versa*, the rest of the community is plunged in perplexity by these testimonials, somewhat like that created by the practice of singing *Te Deums* over battles by hostile armies. The only way we know of avoiding this perplexity, in the present condition of public morals, is by hammering away at vice in the abstract, and avoiding all censure of vicious men. Vice has no friends, and everybody is, therefore, willing to attack it; but a vicious man is always surrounded by "friends" who would not "withdraw their confidence" from him if they saw him riding on a broomstick in the air in company with a black goat.

GRAIN INSPECTION.

A delegation of officers of the Chicago Board of Trade and other prominent business men is about to visit Springfield. The object of the visit is to urge upon the Legislature the propriety and necessity of abolishing the State inspection of grain, and to allow the owners of the grain that passes through Chicago to manage their own business in their own way, subject only to the restraints of the common law.

It is evident that under the present system there is no suitable appeal from injury due to ignorance or carelessness on the part of a Grain Inspector, as the Board of Railroad and Warehouse Commissioners could not be reached before the value of a lot of grain under dispute would be eaten up by car storage at the rate of ten dollars per day; and, even if the appeal were practicable, it would be of little value unless made to men versed in commercial usages, and expert in judging of the relative value of grain, as judged by commercial standards. As a remedy for this grave defect, the Board of Trade recently requested the appointment of a separate commission, with an office at Chicago, and to be composed of men able to decide to what grade a given lot of grain should be assigned. Finding that the request has not been complied with, they now propose to take the broader ground that the State has no more call to interfere with the inspection of grain than to meddle with the grading of wool, flour, provisions, or live stock, or to regulate the sorting or classification of dry goods, drugs, or groceries. They claim that the grading of grain here is a classification made for the mutual convenience of buyer and seller, and to facilitate the handling of the grain; that the farmer sells his grain by sample to the country buyer, and has, therefore, no direct interest in the treatment of the grain in Chicago; that the owners of the grain are all either members of the Board of Trade, or have their duly authorized representatives in that body; and that all the different interests of receivers, shippers, &c., are so nearly equally represented on the floor of the Exchange that an error of inspection is almost sure to meet with a speedy correction.

The position taken by the Board of Trade, through its Directors, is a strong one, and demands a respectful hearing. It may not be impossible to convince the Legislature that there has been too much legislation on this subject, and that it owes a duty to the commercial community to relegate to them the control of their own property.

GEN. HOWARD AND THE FREEDMEN'S BUREAU FUNDS.

During the late session of Congress Gen. O. O. Howard sent a written communication to the House Military Committee, in which he informed that body that the confusion and incompleteness of the records of the Freedmen's Bureau were due to the carelessness of the Adjutant-General's office. This has drawn forth a reply from Gen. Thomas N. Vincent, which throws additional light upon the free-and-easy, general confidence style in which the affairs of the Freedmen's Bureau were conducted by Howard and his subordinates. It appears that when the business of the Freedmen's Bureau was transferred to the War Department, the books, records, papers, etc., were tumbled into wagons and sent over; and that now, when these records are needed to close up its accounts, the statement is made by Howard that the records have been lost by the War Department. Gen. Vincent states that important records, especially the disbursing branch of the Freedmen's Bureau, were missing long before the transfer. The officer in charge of that branch, though holding correspondence with claimants, for four years kept no record of letters received until after January, 1871; no copies of letters sent were kept, although these letters related to disbursements. A year later than the transfer was ordered, the War Office learned of the existence of a special fund, and called for the books, when Gen. Howard produced a book; but even this shows no account of the disbursement. The Treasury Department canceled vouchers of the Bureau for $31,915, because it was found that the money had never been paid on them by the Bureau. Gen. Vincent also gives a letter from the Second Auditor of the Treasury, showing Howard to owe the United States $11,466. Other cases, where the claimants have not received their money, are yet to be acted on.

THE CANADIAN CANALS.

The Toronto *Globe*, commenting on our articles in regard to the necessity of the enlargement of the St. Lawrence route for large vessels to the ocean, says: "They [the Americans] never seem to think that it is worth while for them to propose any assistance in the work." Of course not, for the Canadians would consider it an insult for the Western States to make any such offer. Canada would at once, and very properly, reply that her canals are too important a part of her machinery to be made the subjects of a partnership arrangement. She would brook no interference from the outside with her public works. Reasoning from these obvious principles, it has been our object to prove to the Canadians that the country between Lake Michigan and the Rocky Mountains will now furnish her canals with all the business they can do, and that very moderate bills will pay the interest of their enlargement, and make the St. Lawrence the great highway for our surplus products to New England, as well as old England, and to all the ports on the other side of the Atlantic. These are all the offers that it is proper for us to make and that Canada would be willing to receive. We have stated that by a reduction of freights in vessels of 1,200 tons burden by the St. Lawrence route to 12 or 14 cents per bushel for wheat and corn, instead of 23 to 31 cents as now, by canal and railroad to New York, a very considerable addition would be made to the value of farms west of Lake Michigan, and to the value of our railways, and other property as well; but a much larger benefit would also accrue to Great Britain, in the reduction in the price of food for her people. Canada lies directly between these producers and consumers. The *Globe* justly says: "If we are true to ourselves, nothing can take from us the enormous advantage we possess in practically holding the key to all the West and Northwest. The traffic both up and down the St. Lawrence must in the course of a few years assume dimensions almost fabulous." But in order to reap this advantage,—a thing which the West is impatient to have her,—Canada must turn that key and throw her gates open to the commerce of the lakes.

Dispatches from Ottawa bring the gratifying intelligence that the Dominion Government is about to take hold of the work in earnest. The assertion of the *Globe*, that the Americans never think it worth while to "give corresponding accommodation or privilege in return," is a mistake. If these canals were ready to-day for our large vessels, and a reciprocity treaty of the most liberal character was a condition precedent to our use of them, a demand so imperative from the West would reach the ears of Congress that there would be no peace till reciprocity was granted. Western farmers are greatly excited over the exorbitant freights on their products to the seaboard. Give them the prospect of a reduction of 25 or 33 per cent on freights, and they will demand from Congress any fair legislation to secure it, even to the limit of free trade. Let the *Globe* sustain the Government in the most vigorous efforts to enlarge the Canadian canals, if in nothing else. Then will it do a good work for England, for the Dominion, for the Western States, and for human advancement generally.

The construction placed upon the New York statute defining murder by Mr. William M. Evarts has occasioned an interesting discussion on the nature and proof of "intent" in murder cases. The statute defines murder in the first degree, which alone is punishable with death, to be a killing "perpetrated from a premeditated design to effect the death of the person killed, or of any human being." Murder in the second degree, which may be punished with a short imprisonment, is that which is "perpetrated without any design to effect death," but which is not excusable or justifiable homicide, the circumstances of which are defined in another part of the statute. Mr. Evarts' fear, as he has expressed it, is, that "constructive malice" may enforce itself into the execution of the death-penalty, and, as this fear was expressed in regard to the Foster case, it is presumed that there was nothing but "constructive malice" proved in his trial for killing Putnam. Fortunately, Gov. Dix has not been impressed with this technical view of the statute, and has declined to interfere to avert the punishment of Foster by death. But, if Mr. Evarts' position is a good one in law, then it is time that the New York statute should be modified. There is scarcely ever a homicide in which it could be proved, absolutely, that the murderer intended that his victim should die from the effects of the wound which he inflicted. To do this, it would be necessary to lay bear the heart and mind of the murderer, and expose them to an analysis equally searching with the diagnosis of physical disease. In the Foster case, it would require that Foster's thoughts should be proved by witnesses at the time he struck Mr. Putnam with the car-hook. In the Stokes case, it would be necessary to show that his pistol was pointed at a vital part of Fisk's body with a "premeditated design" to produce death. In the case of Driver, who was hanged here on Friday last, witnesses would have been necessary to attest that his mind was intent upon the killing of his wife at the time he shot her. In one word, every conviction of murder in the first degree would require witnesses of clairvoyant power to testify to the absolute intent of the murderer before and at the time of the killing, if circumstances so convincing as those of the Putnam murder furnish nothing but "constructive malice." The requirements for the protection of human life, on the contrary, rather demand a greater presumption of an intent to kill when dangerous weapons are used by vicious men and in vicious moods, and a more severe punishment in those cases of frequent occurrence where there is an attempt to kill, and a failure by mere chance.

The Cincinnati *Gazette* prints a letter from its Washington correspondent which throws some additional light on the Durant contribution of $10,000 to Mr. Harlan. This correspondent was summoned before the Congressional Committee, but the only direct question asked him was, whether he had any *personal* knowledge of the statement which he had made concerning the $10,000 transaction. He was not requested nor permitted to go any further. The fact that the sum of $10,000 was given and accepted, however, was proved outside of this. What the correspondent knew of the case, which is of interest and importance, was as follows:

First—Mr. Harlan did not offer to return the $10,000 until he had been detected, and not only detected, but placed in a particularly uncomfortable position in regard to it. When the differences arose in the management of the Union Pacific Railroad, the Durant party and the Ames-Alley faction came before Congress, each demanding legislation favorable to its own interests. The Durant faction expected Harlan's aid in consideration of the $10,000 which had been given him while he was Secretary of the Interior; but the Ames-Alley faction knew of this $10,000 transaction, and threatened exposure. It was between these two fires that Harlan wanted to give back the money, which he didn't do, however, and dodged the matter by absenting himself from the committee-room. It was not, therefore, because Harlan learned that the money came from the Union Pacific that he volunteered to return it.

Second—The money was paid in the autumn of 1865, and it was the general understanding that it was for Harlan's official approval of a change of route, by which the Union Pacific was lengthened nine miles. Harlan became Secretary of the Interior May 15, 1865. In the earlier part of his administration he opposed the desired change. Subsequently, and about the time of the first payment of $5,000, he addressed a communication to the President favoring the change, and the President authorized it.

Third—There was a time during Mr. Harlan's administration when he endeavored to withhold the issue of bonds to the Union Pacific Company which they were entitled to for certain sections of the road that had been completed and accepted. Afterwards, and just as suddenly as in the case of changing the route, the issue of the bonds was strongly recommended by Mr. Harlan, and it was made accordingly. The assertion has been made that the sum of $10,000 was paid about this time also, and that it was not the same $10,000 which Mr. Harlan received for "election expenses."

Gen. Herron, formerly of Iowa, has been good enough to set the public mind at rest in regard to the condition of affairs in Louisiana. According to his testimony, everything is extremely lovely in that section of the country. Unfortunately, Gen. Herron's view of the matter is not altogether unbiassed. He was the Acting-Secretary of State, and member of the Louisiana Election Returning Board, whom Gov. Warmoth removed. He then become the organizer of the Lynch Canvassing Board, which counted in the Kellogg Government, without having any returns, on ballots that were never voted. On this account, it is only reasonable to regard Gen. Herron's testimony with suspicion. It may be true, as he says, that the commercial classes and property-holders "have concluded that there is no use in attempting to resist a government which have such tremendous influences to back and support it." This is equivalent to saying that they will accept any government imposed upon them by extraneous force too powerful to be resisted.

A new cause for railway accidents has been discovered in the overworking of the engineers and firemen who run the locomotives. Several cases have been noted of late in which accidents actually occurred, or have been barely escaped, by the sleeping of the engineers while waiting at stations or on side-tracks. On being questioned they have shown good reason for their neglect of duty in the circumstance that they are required to work for too long a stretch of time. The responsibility, as in most other cases of railroad accidents, falls back on the companies. There is no avocation in which wakefulness, watchfulness, and alertness are so requisite as that of the railroad-man running trains, whether in the capacity of conductor, brakesman, engineer, or fireman, and there is little doubt that these employes are overworked on many of the railroads. Drowsiness and carelessness are the inevitable results.

NOTES AND OPINION.

The nominations in Connecticut for Congress are now complete, as follows:

	Republican.	*Democrat.*
1.	Joseph R. Hawley.	Simon B. Kendall.
2.	Stephen W. Kellogg.	James E. English.
3.	Henry H. Starkweather.	James A. Bill.
4.	William T. Minor.	William H. Barnum.

Messrs. Hawley, Kellogg, Starkweather, and Barnum were in the last Congress. Mr. Minor was the Governor elected by the Know-Nothings in 1855. Mr. English was formerly in Congress, and later elected Governor by the Democrats. Election, April 7.

—Congressmen declining to receive their unearned dividends: Speaker Blaine, of Maine; George F. Hoar, of Massachusetts; William B. Roberts and Smith Ely, Jr., of New York; William M. Merrick, of Maryland. There was a rumor that John B. Hay, of Illinois, had also refused the money, but the Belleville *Advocate* says it is a mistake.

The Des Moines (Iowa) *Leader* says:

> Some of the Congressmen are conscientious enough to remit their increase of pay. We have not heard yet that any of Iowa's Congressmen or Senators have done anything so foolish.

The Utica (N. Y.) *Herald*, whose editor,—Ellis H. Roberts,—was in the last Congress, says:

> We understand a conference is in progress among a number of members [of Congress] who voted against the increase of salary, for uniform action which, without ostentation, shall be manly and honorable.

—The Washington *Chronicle*, in view of the report that European newspapers are not pleased with President Grant's 4th of March address, says:

> It is a habit of this people to express their sympathy with men who are struggling for inalienable rights. The President is not the man to forego the privilege. He cannot conceive anything better for the world, this side of the Millennium, than a general recognition of the right of the people to self-government; and he has a very strong conviction that civil and religious freedom are in accordance with the Divine teachings.
>
> But suppose they "men who are strongly for inalienable rights" live in Louisiana?

—Iowa elects a Governor and Lieutenant Governor in October, and the railroad question will preponderate in the caucus. Gov. Carpenter wants it understood that, in his inaugural message, he "not only affirmed the constitutional power, but urged it as a duty or the Legislature to place proper restraints around these corporations." But, then, his recommendations bore no fruit, whatever they were intended to be; and his term has been clouded by a defalcation that goes shamelessly unpunished.

—The State of Indiana is now divided into Thirty-six circuits, in which are merged the old District Courts, the

J. B. LYON & CO.

One of the Firm Petitions the Courts for Restoration to the Board of Trade.

Interesting Inside History of the Wheat-Corner of August, 1872.

How the Individual Members of the Firm Came to be Expelled.

All the Warehousemen of the City Alleged to Have Been Parties to the "Mixed-Grade" Frauds.

George T. Brine, in a bill to be filed in the United States Circuit Court, to-day, prays the Court to command the Board of Trade to restore his privileges as a member. The bill is extraordinarily long and detailed, and goes minutely into the history of the Board of Trade, its powers, rules, and regulations, and the celebrated wheat corner of August, 1872.

Petitioner affirms that he has been a member of the Board of Trade of this city from 1860 or 1861 down to 1872, having in that period earned the esteem and respect of his fellow-members, by reason of honest and fair dealing. On the 1st of November, 1871, he formed a copartnership with John B. Lyon and T. B. Rice, under the style of J. B. Lyon & Co., for the purpose of selling grain and other commodities, both on own account and commission. On the 14th August, 1872, his firm made the following contract with Culbertson, Blair & Co., also members of the Board of Trade, the parties signing duplicate copies:

CHICAGO, August 14, 1872.—We have this day sold J. B. Lyon & Co. ten thousand bushels of No. 2 spring wheat, in store, at one dollar, fifty seven and one-half cents per bushel, to be delivered at seller's option during August, 1872. This contract is subject in all respects to the rules and regulations of the Board of Trade of the City of Chicago.

CULBERTSON, BLAIR & CO.

In accordance with the rules of the Board of Trade, J. B. Lyon & Co. put up $1,800 margins on this contract, in the usual shape of a deposit with the Treasurer. The following is given as the grades of spring wheat established by the State law (cited at considerable length in the bill), and adopted by the State Inspector and his assistants, in the Chicago markets:

No. 1 spring wheat shall be plump and well cleaned. No. 2 spring wheat shall be sound, reasonably clean, and weighing not less that fifty-six (56) pounds to the measured bushel. No. 3 spring wheat shall be reasonably clean, not good enough for No. 2, weighing not less than fifty-four (54) pounds. All spring wheat damp, musty-grown, badly bleached, or, from any other cause, unfit for No. 3, shall be graded as rejected.

Prior to Aug. 1, 1872, J. B. Lyon & Co. had purchased largely, and shipped to Eastern markets and Canada, the shipments between 1st June and 1st August being about 500,000 bushels; and during the last of July and 21st August their purchases and actual shipments exceeded 1,000,000 bushels; and besides these large amounts, "actually received, paid for, and shipped," the firm had large contracts out for a large quantity of No. 2, deliverable at the option of the seller any time during August. These, and large transactions on the part of other firms, had taken out of the market nearly all the No. 2 spring wheat, and the contracts for the delivery of the said grade during August were filled from the incoming spring crop of 1872, all these causes resulting in an advance in price prior to the 21st August aforesaid of from 30 to 40 cents per bushel; as well, as the complainant believes, as in enormous frauds in the inspection of the new crop of spring wheat of 1872, by which, substantially, all the inferior grain that arrived in the city between the 1st and 21st August was fraudulently inspected, and warehouse receipts given therefor as for No. 2 spring wheat, the whole of the inferior so-called No. 2 spring wheat so fraudulently inspected becoming mixed in all the warehouses in the city with the No. 2 spring wheat properly inspected, the receipts for substantially all properly graded No. 2, put into the elevators prior to 21st August, being necessarily and unavoidably taken up by the warehousemen when presented by shippers, by the delivery of the good and bad wheat alike, mixed as aforesaid. The proportion of the incoming crop of spring wheat arrived in Chicago before the 21st of August, it is stated, would, by honest inspection, have been about one-half No. 2, and one-half No. 3 and rejected. Thus complainant describes his firm to have made the "astonishing discovery" that, out of the 1,000,000 bushels already stated to have been shipped by them, about 400,000 bushels were inferior, unfit to pass as No. 2, and worth intrinsically at least 10 cents less per bushel. About 200,000 bushels were shipped to D. Butters & Co., of Montreal, who telegraphed on the 19th of August: "Wheat received very poor. We fear trouble with our contracts." Also: "Wheat shipped is trash, and unfit for shipment."

Petitioner next shows that the wheat being thus fraudulently inspected and legally mixed, after inspection and about one-half of it being actually No. 3 and rejected, but fraudulently graded as No. 2, as he is informed and believes, there was no way by which his firm or the sellers of the wheat could discover whether a particular receipt represented good wheat or bad; and, whatever the fact might be, bad wheat was sure to be delivered on it, and it would be impossible, after the warehouse receipt should be received and paid for, to enforce any recourse for damages upon the seller. He refers, in confirmation of the facts narrated, to the language used in the report of the Secretary of the Board of Trade, made on the 1st January last, all of which is matter of history. The well-known panic in the market and decline of prices having begun, Culbertson, Blair & Co. called on petitioners' firm for $2,200 further margins, to which the latter failed to respond, for the following, among other reasons: That, because of said fraudulent inspection, the said firm believed it impossible to get upon warehouse receipts any No. 2 spring wheat, unmixed with No. 3 and rejected; and, for the further reason, that margins put up under the rule with the Treasurer of the Board of Trade, can only be recalled by consent of both parties, and that, therefore, the putting up of such margins would tie up the capital of said firm, without assuring to it the wheat contracted for.

Petitioners did not repudiate their contract, but, on the contrary, had the money in bank to pay for said wheat whenever delivered according to contract; and charges the fact to be that C., B. & Co. never delivered, or offered to deliver, wheat of the grade or in the quantity called for in the contract, or any other grade or quantity. On the failure of petitioners' firm to respond, C., B. & Co. sent them a bill charging them $4,600, the difference between the then market price, which they alleged to be $1.11½, and the contract price, and this not being paid, the $1,800 margin was by them withdrawn, J. B. Lyon & Co. assenting under protest that it was illegal, and petitioner now claims that his firm was entitled to the full sum, with interest. C., B. & Co., petitioner is informed, afterwards commenced a suit in the courts of the State of New York, by attachment against the firm, for the recovery of $4,500, less the $1,800 margins withdrawn, by which, he contends, that firm elected the courts, instead of the Directors of the Board of Trade, as the Forum having jurisdiction. On the 26th of August, C. B. & Co., by letter, applied to the Board of Directors to suspend J. B. Lyon & Co., for the reasons alleged, and the Secretary, by letter, notified the firm to be present for hearing before the Board of Directors at 3:30 o'clock p. m. that day. No charge was made against the individual members of the firm, and no notice of any charge, or any other trial, received by them. At the trial, Mr. Blair states that the firm had not tendered the wheat; but asked for the suspension under Sec. 2, of Rule 9. Petitioner did not answer the charge, nor make any defense, insisting that no charge was made against him as an individual member of the Board; and he charges that the firm of J. B. Lyon & Co. is not and never was a member of the Board, and that all rights of membership are enjoyed by individuals in their single capacity, and that the trial was illegal because it was brought against J. B. Lyon & Co. instead of the individual members thereof. He therefore insists that the Board, in pronouncing expulsion, as they did before separating, acted illegally, and he relies principally on the following language in the rules:

It shall be the duty of the Board of Directors to examine charges, etc., when made by a member of the Association, * * * and if it shall be found that the party so charged has failed, etc., he shall be suspended, etc.

He claims also that after being individually notified, he should have had reasonable time to prepare his answer,—from 10 a. m. till 3:30 p. m. not being reasonable time. He also objects to the power of the Board of Directors to suspend, that power belonging only to the corporation. On the 27th, the firm was notified that the suspension would be announced to the members on 'Change that day, unless the account was settled, and such announcement was made. Petitioner contends that the only power under the rules to decide on the construction of contracts, and such like judicial issues, was vested in the Boards of Arbitration and Appeals; and then only when the matter was voluntarily submitted to them; otherwise, only in the courts of law of the State; and the Board of Directors had no authority to expel until the question of the legal liabilities of the parties had been decided either by such voluntary appeal to arbitration, or in the courts. Culbertson, Blair & Co. followed up their action for attachment in the New York courts, by a suit in the Cook County Circuit Court, in September last, and petitioner insists that they have no right to pursue in two different courts, and before the Board of Trade Directors as well, and that they were stopped in making charges before the Board until the termination of the litigation. Further, that even supposing such a right, by Blair's own statement that the wheat had not been tendered, they were shown to be not liable to pay for loss on such wheat; and that the failure to pay the additional margins only gave C. B. & Co., the power to close the contract. Petitioner formally offered the Board to deposit the amount involved in Government bonds, pending the decision of the question by the Courts, provided they would revoke the suspension, which offer has been refused. He represents that the door-keeper has refused him admittance, and that the ticket of membership has been refused; that by habits and acquirements he is unfitted for any other business; that he has been offered business amounting to between $8,000 and $10,000 since his suspension, which he cannot perform without admission to 'Change.

Wherefore he prays the Court's writ of mandamus to the Board of Trade and Directors thereof enjoining the restoration of his rights and privileges, by rescinding said suspension, and for such other relief as may be just and necessary.

Affidavits in support of petitioner's averments respecting the fraudulent inspection of wheat during the period named, are given by E. K. Bruce, S. G. Hooker, S. H. McCrea, H. H. Ross, James Clernow, Winson P. Freeman, S. S. Green, Austin Saunders, J. Bbyon, Thomas Holhhan, and Reuben Knox, all of Chicago, and several parties from Montreal.

OAKES AMES.

He Is Interviewed, and Makes Some Harsh Remarks About Mr. Colfax.

North Easton (March 13) Dispatch to the New York Herald.

After passing the compliment of the day, I asked Mr. Ames how he looked upon the coming reception by his fellow-townsmen.

"Oh, it is only a little home affair," he replied. "I suppose my friends give it to me to show me that they believe I have been truthful and honest throughout this whole thing. I have been, too. Everyman had a right to this charge; but it was brought against them as an electioneering dodge, and, not having time to explain matters, so close was the election, they foolishly denied it. Then, when the cry was started for an investigation, they all came to me, begging me to shield them."

"Why didn't you do it?"

"Because M'Comb wanted this stock for his own friends, and accused me, in his Credit Mobilier suit, of using his stock to bribe Congressmen. I had to protect myself. At first, as I said, I thought I would shield them when I got to Washington. They all recollected things so differently from me, that I hardly felt like setting up my recollection against them all. I was very lenient, thinking Congressmen would show some gratitude. But, when they wanted to push me against the wall and make a scapegoat of me, I backed up. I showed how they came to me and bought this stock, paid for it, grumbled because they couldn't get enough of it, and then ran away and left it in my hands. I tell you, sir, that I sold the stock to Colfax as I did to others, and as I proved in the investigation. The $1,200 was paid to him by the Sergeant-at-Arms in greenbacks, and on the "S. C." check Schuyler Colfax deposited it in his bank."

"Are there any new proofs?"

"I have learned from my brother Oliver," continued Mr. Ames, "that Mr. C. A. Runkle, attorney for the New York *Tribune*, told Mr. William T. Hyatt, of New York, that, months ago, Schuyler Colfax told him (Runkle) that he had bought some Credit Mobilier stock and that he thought it was a good thing. Now, if the *Herald* has any way to draw out Mr. Runkle on the subject, I hope it will do it, and if Mr. Runkle is a candid man, as they say he is, I hope he will say whether this is so or not."

"But it seems that Gen. Grant has endorsed Schuyler Colfax," I suggested.

"No, sir," continued Mr. Ames, "if you read President Grant's note to Colfax you will see that he congratulates him on the fact that the charges imputed were not sustained, and that bribery and corruption were the charges; and in just as much for me as for him, for if there was no one bribed then there was no briber. If Schuyler was free from bribery then I was. But the President don't commit himself about Schuyler's lying. He knows he lied. This is plain talk, but every member of the committee told me that in their opinion Schuyler had lied. There is not a member of Congress in Washington or a newspaper man but what knows Schuyler lied. Yes, and lied like a dog, sir."

"How did Mr. Colfax appear when you met?"

"Appear? Why he slunk away, hung his head and looked guilty. He could not look me in the face; neither could Kelley or Garfield. They would hang their faces and look red, as if my presence troubled them."

"Did you get many letters of congratulation?"

"Yes, hundreds of them. I hold in my hand a letter from the Postmaster at Boston. He says he is sorry that Schuyler was so foolish as to wreck himself, and sorry that the President mixed himself up in it all. Here's a letter from a Governor, and here's one from Webster Snyder, the old Superintendent of the Union Pacific Road, who took Schuyler and A. D. Richardson over the road when Schuyler owned stock in it, and was, as George Alfred Townsend said, riding on free tickets to advertise it."

SNYDER'S LETTER.

LONG ISLAND CITY, March 10, 1873.

The Hon. Oakes Ames:

MY DEAR SIR: I wish to congratulate you on having finished the political career of Schuyler Colfax. The work was well done. If Schuyler ever again has the presumption to travel over the Union Pacific it is hardly probable that he will demand a special train or a cooking car. Without regard to his politics, I pronounced him a fraud in 1868, and you certainly will now concede that, officially, I treated him with more than common less civility than he was entitled to. Very respectfully, WEBSTER SNYDER.

"That is the way with all those fellows," continued Mr. Ames, laughing; "they ride free on your railroads, and then abuse you."

It now became time for Ames to make a few notes for his evening reception. As he sat down to write, I asked him if he was going to say anything about Colfax.

"No, I guess not. I'll let the poor fellow go to the devil as he is going," he replied.

As I said "good night," Mr. Ames remarked, "One thing more. Tell the *Herald* I did not vote for the Congressional increase of salary, as the papers say. I was opposed to it."

Mr. Ames afterward explained to his brother Oliver, that Ben Butler asked him to vote for the increase, but that he could not do it.

Warning to Umbrella Carriers.

The man who walks the streets, carrying an umbrella under his arm, was at the corner of Fifth and Vine this morning. He stopped suddenly to speak with a friend, and a man behind him nearly broke the point of the umbrella off by running his eye against it. The man swore, and the umbrella chap wheeled suddenly, searing off a young lady's back hair. He turned to apologize, and jabbed the end of his umbrella into a very tall policeman's stomach. Policeman administered a jerk and the umbrella point tore off a portion of a small boy's ear, and immediately after carried the starboard corner of a man's mouth up into his front hair. Stepping back in dismay at what he had done, he rammed the umbrella down a bystander's throat, and at the same time he fastened the hook handle (the probabilities are that the handle was not only hooked, but that he hooked the entire umbrella) into a colored citizen's wool. In his efforts to get his umbrella loose, the unfortunate owner of it upset a fruit and candy stand and plunged head foremost into one of Signor's plate-glass windows. In the excitement and confusion that ensued, the umbrella was put into a hack and driven to the hospital, and the man was taken to an umbrella store to undergo repairs.

—A story from Rome reports that on the return of Prince Charles Bonaparte to Rome from Chiselhurst, he requested Cardinal Bonaparte to convey to the Pope the regret which the Empress Eugenie felt in consequence of not receiving from His Holiness a letter or message of condolence on her bereavement. The Pope, says the story, was much surprised at this communication, and stated that he did send a telegram to the Empress as soon as he received intelligence of the Emperor's death, and that if it did not reach her it must have been suppressed by the Italian Government.

THE LAW COURTS.

Reversal of the Historical Rotten Smoked Beef Judgment.

The Bostwick-Skinner Land Lawsuit Becoming Interesting.

Criminal Court and Bankruptcy Notes---Items of General Interest.

Everybody remembers the rotten smoked beef case, in legal circles known as Scott v. Vogel. The Board of Trade was convulsed by it, packers were excited by it, the Courts grew jocose over it, and Judge Booth's jury decided it by finding for the plaintiff $1,800 damages, upon which his Honor gave judgment. When the case went into court, it seemed the simplest matter in the world, the only question to be decided being a matter of fact: Was the smoked beef rotten? But the argument instantly widened, and experts were unable to decide whether the beef was rotten at a certain time, whether at a certain time the beef was smoked, and whether at a certain other time the beef was rotten *and* smoked, or whether it was rotten at any time, or at any time smoked, or whether the whole thing was not a mistake, and the proceedings vexatious and unnecessary. These questions agitated the mercantile mind of Chicago to a most painful extent for a considerable period, and the effects have only just began to disappear. It is impossible to say how far, how deep, or how wide-spread distrust of smoked beef may have become in the family circles of this glorious republic, in consequence of the abominable doubts and difficulties of Scott v. Vogel. If the question of consequential damages to the smoked beef trade of Chicago were to arise, this deponent knoweth not whether a settlement could be reached this side of eternity; he believes not. And now comes the Supreme Court, with its opinion reversing the judgment; and the anchors of commerce are again shattered. Some of the legal luminaries have been so weakened in the brain by this smoked beef case, that the dread fear that the whole thing may have to be gone through again fills their friends with horror. A few lunatic asylums will be wanted in Cook County soon. They will be accommodated with patients who believe Heaven to be a sort of Final Supreme Court, beyond which there is no appeal to anything or anybody, where each attorney, who shall have struggled through the smoked beef case, will have a seat as Judge.

LORILLARD AND THE REPUBLIC.

Judge Blodgett took the Receiver of the Lorillard Company's claim against the Republic Insurance Company under advisement, on Saturday, after hearing argument by the counsel the whole of the day on points that the Court had repeatedly settled. The main objection of the defendant to the claims of the complainant are on the common-law ground that the contract between the Lorillard and the Republic never having been carried out, nothing could be due under it, and therefore no claim could stand water; although there are various legal objections of almost equal weight.

THE BOSTWICK-SKINNER SUITS.

The defendants in the Bostwick-Skinner suits will be delighted to hear that Judge Gary will be prepared to rule on the matters submitted for his decision to-day, if all the attorneys have been notified in time for their attendance. The points that have already been argued really involve, in principle, the existence of the suits, and, if we do not mistake, will partially decide their fate; although they may still drag on a miserable existence for a lengthened period in various shapes sacred to chancery, should the ruling be adverse to the complainants. The chief point for the Judge's decision is whether the probate was good. If so, the suits fall to the ground. It is believed that His Honor will decide this important question.

THE STATE INSURANCE COMPANY.

C. B. Farwell and a number of leading citizens were examined before the Register in the matter of the claim of the National Loan and Trust Company against the State Insurance Company, on Saturday. This will probably wind up the taking of proof, and the Register will soon report to the Court. The decision of the petition in review, pending before Judge Drummond, will also be heard shortly, the matter having been already adjourned several times.

BANKRUPTCY MATTERS.

The stock of hardware, tinware, and plumbers' wares at 291 and 293 North avenue, belonging to the estate of George Hauslien, not being disposable of on better terms, the Assignee, on Saturday, obtained leave to sell for $350 cash.

The Court, on Saturday, disallowed the claim of J. B. Ketchum against the Aurora Fire Insurance Company. Appeal prayed to the Circuit Court.

The Assignee of the Aurora Fire Insurance Company was authorized to sell the remaining assets, subject to the approval of the Court.

Motion by Leopold Rohrback to dismiss amended and original petition overruled; evidence heard and petition dismissed.

Adjudication by confession was entered in the matter of James Gould; warrant returnable before Weldon, April 25.

In David Brown et al., the objections of Field, Leiter & Co. were withdrawn, and the matter was transferred to Register Hibbard, to finally report.

Sales of property in the matter of Smith & Flagg were yesterday approved.

Bradford Hancock was appointed Provisional Assignee in the matter of Dunn & Gould.

An order of examination, under Sec. 26, was issued in the matter of Edward Kellogg et al.

Twenty per cent dividend was on Saturday declared in the matter of Harriet E. Collins.

B. E. Jenkins was on Saturday elected Assignee in the matter of Charles A. Prosse.

The warrant was not served for the first meeting of creditors, on Saturday, in the matter of George W. Marshall.

CRIMINAL COURT NOTES.

Judge Williams sat but a short time on Saturday, there being nothing of importance calling for his attention.

William McCune, a boy charged with stealing hats and caps from Harris & Stone, hatters, withdrew his plea of not guilty, pleaded guilty, and sentence was deferred. He has already suffered three months' imprisonment, awaiting trial.

John O'Grady, charged with larceny, was stricken off the docket, there being no evidence against him, and he having already suffered one week's imprisonment.

The bail in the case of Charles, Frederick, and Gustav Hohn being forfeited, those parties and William Polzin, the surety, were handsomely brought to time, and the bodies of the defendants produced in court again. They were charged with riot, and set at liberty on bail being again given.

Bridget Sweeney was brought before the Court, charged with perjury in an assault case tried before a Justice of the Peace, on motion to quash the indictment on the ground that the Justice had no jurisdiction. The counsel attempted to make out a case under the recent rulings of the Supreme Court, but the motion was overruled.

GENERAL NOTES.

All the interesting legal matter in to-day's TRIBUNE will be found, not in the legal column, but scattered all over the paper. Among the most important suits, to mercantile men, commenced in this city for a long time, is that commenced in the United States Circuit Court by Mr. Brine against the Board of Trade for recovery of his rights as a member. The reader who delights in *exposes* of current abuses, will derive pleasure from the perusal of a column or so devoted to the wickedness of the bail-bond business.

Gilbert W. Barnard yesterday entered confession of judgment for $399.36, against Harry C. Floyd; and Moses D. Merserean v. John S. Swigler, $1,092.50; in the Supreme Court.

The Frost Manufacturing Company was a suitor in the Superior Court, yesterday. Some people are of opinion that we don't want any more of that article manufactured just at present.

Milliken, Feather & Co., of Milwaukee, on Saturday petitioned for the adjudication of John Furse, claiming as creditors for the sum of $450, and alleging that they have sent out agents to the debtor for a settlement, without effect.

Margaret Murphy, on Saturday, commenced suit against the City of Chicago, in case, $5,000.

A ten-thousand-dollar assumpsit suit was commenced by John W. Stanley, Elphalet W. Blatchford, and Caleb F. Gates, in the Circuit Court, on Saturday, against George W. Billings.

NEW SUITS.

THE UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT—Edward H. Van Ingen et al. v. Henry Reinherdt et al.; assumpsit, $10,000.

THE CIRCUIT COURT—6,184—S. S. Miller v. William Swinburn and Francis Cracker; replevin of piano, value $300. 6,185—Daniel McCarthy v. Ann McCarthy et al.; bill to redeem mortgage. 6,186—David M. Ford and Peter T. Burtis, for use of David M. Ford v. Andrew J. Guilford. 6,187 and 6,188—Withheld. 6,189 Appeal. 6,190—Margaret Murphy v. City of Chicago; case, $5,000. 6,191—Appeal. 6,192—John H. Stanley et al. v. George W. Billings; assumpsit, $10,000.

David M. Ford and Peter T. Burtis on Saturday procured a capias for the arrest of Andrew J. Guilford, their former clerk and bookkeeper, affirming that he had made fraudulent pay-rolls, and received money therefor, to the extent of $2,404.95, during the time he was in their employ, which he did not pay out for the purposes represented.

THE SUPERIOR COURT.—42,646—Gilbert W. Barnard v. Harry C. Floyd; confession of judgment; $399.36. 42,647—Moses D. Merserean v. John S. Swigler; same; $1,092.50. 42,648—Eldridge v. Walker; record from the Supreme Court. 42,649—Kate Bank, of Madison, v. Charles B. Snow; application to restore record. 42,650—Phillips v. Illinois Central Railroad Company; record from Supreme Court. 42,651—Frost Manufacturing Company v. John B. Lignard and John Shaul; assumpsit, $350. 42,652—Bridget Kelly v. H. C. Rosin; application to restore record. 42,653—Charles Peck v. Charles B. Curtis; attachment for $101; defendant being a resident of Jordan, Onandago County, New York. 42,654—Union Foundry Works v. Montgomery et al.; petition for mechanics' lien. 42,655—W. B. R. Stephens v. M. H. Holmes; assumpsit, $150. 42,656—John D. Jones v. N. S. Grow; assumpsit, $1,100. 42,657—Nathan Gifford and George Innis v. John B. Young; assumpsit, $300. 42,658—appeal. 42,659—Suppressed. 42,660—D. Bust and Wallace E. Rice v. Robert Henry; distraint for rent on Nos. 171 to 183, inclusive, Twenty-first street; $900.

THE FARM AND GARDEN.

How the Spring Comes to Us with the Trade-Winds—Poor Richard Mistaken—How the Head-Farmer of the Industrial University Fattens His Beef—A Grand Discovery in the Growing of Forest-Trees on the Prairies—Preparation of the Soil for the Small Grains—Sowing of Rye—Value of Rye-Straw—Spring Wheat and Barley—Oats—Plowing for Corn, and the Culture of the Crop.

From Our Agricultural Correspondent.

CHAMPAIGN, Ill., March 15, 1873.

The almanac says that

IT IS SPRING,

and the blue-birds and the robins testify to the same pleasant fact. The trade-winds are coming up from the Gulf, filling all the South-country with the breath of ocean,—the damp, warm air that may have had a home in far-off Africa; for from there, or from beyond, comes the steady current of heated air, that has passed over tropic seas, and is turned by the Andes northward; and this great volume of hot, moist air is pressed up the valley of the Great River, and spreads, fan-shaped, over all the Northwest, and thus fills the whole prairie country with the breath of summer. The winter's cold is driven back, and the frosty air that the prairies had invited over their smooth contour of surface, thus at times making them the battle-field of fierce contending storms.

The waves of cold that have carried destruction in their pathway have now another force to contend with, for

THE TRADE-WINDS

have now come back to their old track, and back, back must go the ice-border, day after day, steady, yet certain; not on the wings of the wind, but a steady march of 10 or 12 miles a day,—very much like the old Dutch express carried by ye ancient burgher of the City of New Amsterdam, when he carried important news to the towns and rural population that bordered the Hudson.

In the cotton-fields the plow is already busy, and the buds are swelling on the peach, the pear, and the apple, in the orchards of the Grand Chain,—that spur of the Ozarks that walled in the great lake that once spread over the basin of Egypt. And here,

ON THE GRAIN-FIELDS,

where wheat and corn, and oats, and rye, and barley predominate, we must be ready for the planting, the sowing, and the cultivating. And this brings up a question, not new, but old as time,—that is, the time that the husbandman first went to the field, with his ox, and pointed stick, and sack of grain. Shall we plow, or harrow, or cultivate the surface, in order to prepare it for the seeding?

POOR RICHARD SAYS:

Plow deep while sluggards sleep,
That you may have corn
To sell and keep.

But Poor Richard was either a wag, or little acquainted with prairie-farming; for here we "tickle the surface, and make it laugh with an abundant harvest." Yes, for that is the doctrine in the great corn-zone, where grow the best crops of corn, and where rye, and oats, and wheat, and barley are held in fair estimation.

MAKING BEEF.

Gentle reader, be astonished at nothing; for here, right in the heart of the country, where stands the great luminary of theological farming, the Head-Farmer has made a discovery of vast import. It is that the corn-shocks, and the north wind with its waves of cold, commingled, hold the properties that make fat beef, and that build up the tissues of the animal economy; that the shocks of cold and the shocks of corn are the elements to be mingled hereafter for the making of the juicy sirloin and the tender steak. No more barns, no more grinding or steaming of food, no more warm stables for the stalled ox, and no more stalling, fuo warm corner, no further use of the curry-comb, no careful coddling, and sheltering from the wind, the storms of sleet, or the winter's cold. All these are but vain and useless; for henceforth the sirloin and the coveted roast are to be vastly cheapened; for out of the north wind, and out of the corn-field, come the elements that are to enrich the farmer, and prove the value of the new education.

PLANTING OF FOREST-TREES.

And yet this is only equaled by another discovery that is due to the learned Secretary of the same institution, as set forth at the late meeting of the State Horticultural Society: That, in order to grow timber on the prairie, there should be, first, a planting of cottonwood to prepare the soil for the growth of useful forest-trees. Darwin was well advised when he stated that man was descended from a monkey. The next discovery will be that we have had a set of woodenheaded men to prepare the way for a useful race to follow in the Farmers' College. But we may be thankful to know that, after 100 or 200 years, we may be able to grow useful forest-trees on the prairie.

But to go back to the preparation of the soil for the

PLANTING OF THE SMALL GRAINS:

Experience has proved that, in the preparation for spring wheat, oats, rye, barley, and flax, the cultivator, the harrow, the plank-drag, and the roller are all the implements that are required; and that the plow may remain housed, and rest in masterly inactivity, until the small grains have been scattered from the hands of the farmer.

RYE

may be sown before the frost leaves the ground, or, rather, should be, if the winter variety is sown. There is but one species of this grain, and something less than half a dozen varieties; and some of these are questional, as the changes may be due to soil, climate, or time of sowing. Rye straw is coming into large use for the making of wrapping-paper and card-board, in our State, as at Rockford, St. Charles, and Kankakee; and it will also pay a handsome profit for shipping to the Eastern paper-mills. This will give a new value to this crop. It should be sown at once, not waiting for the ground to be in condition to harrow, as the seed will not rot by exposure, and, in case of a warm rain, it will come up, even if the harrow cannot be used. In case the ground is in good condition to harrow, this work should not be put off; for, in that case, the seed will need carrying to insure germination; but, if the weather continues wet, the rye will sprout and grow right along, the same as if harrowed; but it will be well to roll it as soon as the land is in condition.

Winter rye sown late in the spring will not prove satisfactory in this climate, as it is a biennial plant, and must pass through the frosts of winter, or of early spring, to give it at least a short period of hibernation.

SPRING WHEAT AND BARLEY

must needs be sown early, for the same reason: that, by their natural condition, they are also biennial plants, and need the same conditions. They should be sown as soon as the land is in condition to harrow. It will not do to wait until the land can be plowed. Corn-stubble may be sown, and the seed covered with the use of the cultivator, smoothing down with the plank-drag and roller.

OATS

comes a little later, for this grain will not germinate at so low a temperature, and needs a warm condition of the soil, in order to insure a good stand. Some persons plow for this crop and succeed very well, but the better way is to use a cultivator, when practicable.

It will be seen then, in these cases, Poor Richard's advice is directed, and we return to the old method of scratching the surface.

SHALL WE PLOW FOR CORN?

Yes, as a matter of economy; for the plow covers the stubble, the corn-stalks, or the weeds, when they are soon reduced to mold, or humus. A gentleman near this place, who has been largely engaged in the culture of broom-corn for the past dozen years, has, for the past two years, planted a small piece of this corn without the use of the plow,—simply harrowing the surface, and planting. The result is, that it has increased the labor of keeping down the weeds; but, as to the crop, no apparent difference can be seen. The experiment will be continued, in order to get the average result through a series of seasons, as the last two have been rather dry, and favorable to weeding the plants, and supposed to be unfavorable as regards moisture.

In meadow or pasture-land, it has been our practice to trench-plow, cutting the sward as thin as possible, say, 2½ inches deep, and turning another furrow on the top of this, say, of 3 more inches. The result is, that the soil thus brought up from the bottom of the furrow can be readily pulverized, and, being free of weeds, is the most desirable land to plant in corn, on account of the attendant labor, while the yield has been highly satisfactory.

MANAGING THE CORN-CROP.

After several years of trial, I have found the following to be, if not the best, a good method for the management of this crop:

Turf-land may be plowed early, and in any condition as regards moisture; for the great number of small roots of the turf prevents the soil from baking or running together; this, on heavy clay soils, is of no small importance. On old land, we must be careful to have the land in good condition; for, in case it is a heavy clay, and we plow it when wet, it is ruined for that season, if not two of them. We may plow at any time after the frost is out, providing the conditions named are present. If too early for planting, it should be left in the condition that the plow placed it. The weeds will spring up; for many of these germinate at a low temperature. Before planting, it has been customary to destroy these weeds by harrowing; but this is not essential, and we can proceed with the planting, provided that the land is sufficiently level and pulverized. After the corn has fairly sprouted, and is nearly ready to come to the surface, is the proper time to dispose of the first crop of weeds. This is done by the use of the harrow, by giving it a thorough working. By this means the first crop of weeds is destroyed, and the soil opened to the influence of the sun, air, and moisture. On a finely-comminuted surface, the falling rain sinks into the apparently thirsty soil, and at once parts with its plant-food, and the young plant is wonderfully stimulated in its growth. This is, in fact, the first culture of the plant; for it at once appears through the surface, with its blades of deep green, and, in a few days, the plants will have their blades in line of march for the cultivator, before the second crop of weeds more than make their appearance. The corn stands up so stiff, with its vigorous growth, that the finely-pulverized earth may be sifted in among the plants, and thus smother the young weeds; and this is the second working of the crop. After this the way is easy, and the working should be as nearly as possible, until the tassels begin to appear, when the cultivator no longer is used. We often cultivate too late in the season, and destroy the roots that run near the surface, and thus check the growth of the plant. I have seen, on a sultry day, the leaves of the corn roll together, as the cultivator passed through it, row after row, and the crop seriously damaged. Many of our farmers understand this, and aim to push the crop into vigorous growth in the forepart of the season. It has often proved an advantage to the crop when the farmer has been so long busy that it was impossible to cultivate his corn "the last time."

We can plant much earlier than it is generally supposed to be safe from frost. The spring frosts seldom do more than check the growth of the young corn. But, if we plant early, we must be careful and plant shallow, or the seed may rot in the ground. As a general rule, the early-planted corn produces the best crop.

POPULAR ELECTIONS.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune:

SIR: Recent developments in Governmental affairs, and the evident lack of moral courage on the part of Congressmen who failed to show their particular part in the great scheme of getting themselves elected, and of plundering the Government they are sworn to guard, will not be wholly lost in their lessons to us as a Republic, if the people, to whom all the recent testimony taken is now submitted for their verdict, will come forward with such remedies as are necessary to correct the abuses that are fast sapping our political system, and which, if left to continue, will bring the whole system of Republican government into disrepute, and the institutions which have been our pride and boast into utter failures. The verdict of the people may not take expression in any concert of action; but, with such complete ventilation as has been given by the public press of the proceedings of the Congress which has just closed, they must each agree that it has been the most disgraceful of any the country has ever had,—not so much for its own acts, as for its failure to act.

It is not my purpose to review recent events in Congress, but rather to refer to the editorial in THE TRIBUNE of Feb. 25, headed "Mr. Clark's Plan of Government." It would seem that while you do not indorse what Mr. Clark, of Oswego, N. Y., says respecting his method of bringing about the necessary cure for existing abuses under the present plan of elections, primary and otherwise, you evidently consider this plan worthy of trial, and have called attention to it editorially. As one well-written article in a journal of the circulation and character of THE TRIBUNE will be read by a vastly greater number than Mr. Clark's pamphlet will be likely to be, I am sorry you did not publish more of it, that we might see if it furnished a remedy for the evils under which we at present labor. Mr. Clark evidently feels the necessity of a new method of arriving at our nominations for State and municipal officers, and he strikes the keynote to much of the abuse of our present system when he attaches the blame to the so-called caucus and primary elections.

Any one who is at all familiar with primary meetings knows that the way our candidates are chosen is after this fashion: About four weeks before election, Mr. A, who is the man in each ward that is ever present at every election, meets Mr. B, who asks him who they talk of for such and such offices. A is noncommittal, and don't know who are candidates, but suggests that they have a little gathering of the faithful at so-and-so's office, say on such a night. A and B notify a few friends that such a meeting is called. They meet and fix up a ticket called a delegate ticket. A makes it, and B approves; and, for fear there may be some opposition, they agree to keep the proceedings secret until the day of the primary. As there is no special interest taken in the primary election, everybody leaves it for some one else to attend to. Of course, A attends to it, in the interest of his friends, and, as people go home from business, they are asked to stop and vote. They stop and examine the ticket, and, not having given the matter their attention, they say, "I guess this is all right." In goes the ticket. Whether they live in that ward or the next, it's a matter of no importance to them. The ticket selected is, as a rule, elected, and the ring of delegates is chosen. They go to the Convention. They find the Chairman already selected by the leaders of the several wards, and, more than likely, in the chair before half the delegates arrive. Perhaps some member of the Convention has gone there expecting to use some discretion in making selections. He gets up to speak, asking that the various candidates be proposed for ballot. Mr. A gets up and amends by moving to choose by a viva voce vote. The Chairman, who understands it, puts the amendment and declares it carried; and, in less time than it takes to write it, the nominations are made, the Convention adjourns, and the A's and B's get together and congratulate each other on the success with which they manipulated things, and the remainder of the delegates go home, feeling they have not done exactly the thing, but in a few days think no more about it. And now the result: The ticket has some good and more bad men on it, but it is the regular nomination, and must be swallowed. It matters not which party convention you take, they are both got up in the same way.

Who are the men usually selected at these conventions? For the most part, *men who seek the office*,—shysters who could not make as much money at their profession as they hope to make out of the office. If they are Representatives to the Legislature, their interest lies in prolonging the session, and getting an interest in as many bills as possible; and, for all this, the people pay dearly. It is this class who are the bane of our time. Not that we do not have laws enough, but we have too much law.

The dominant party looks on at all this, and winks at the misdeeds of the men of its choice. This is called a Republican form of government. It is to offer a remedy for this that Mr. Clark wishes to try what *chance* will do. He recommends that we register all legal voters, and draw lots for Electors, the same as for a jury. "Service on the Board of Electors to be compulsory;" "the Electors to choose the Mayor," etc., etc. If there was not a better way, perhaps Mr. Clark's plan should be tried; but I am sure the liberties of the people cannot be left to chance, because you relieve all of any individual responsibility. I think your argument, that "The individual citizen must be responsible for his government," is a strong point. It may be denied by professional politicians, but I believe a majority will agree with me that party lines should not be drawn either in State or municipal governments. Touching this partizan spirit, Washington, in his Farewell Address, says:

There is an opinion that parties in free countries are useful checks upon the administration of the government, and serve to keep alive the spirit of liberty. This, within certain limits, is possibly true; and, in governments of a monarchical cast, patriotism may look with indulgence, if not with favor, upon the spirit of party. But, in those of the popular character, in governments purely elective, it is a spirit not to be encouraged.

It is this partizan spirit that allows the demagogue to hold a balance of power, for he is to be consulted for his supposed influence. It is to do away with this that I suggest the following:

Let such action be taken, either by the Legislature, or by common consent, as will secure two days of general election, at least four weeks apart. The first one to be an election of candidates, at which time *all legally* registered voters shall have the privilege of voting for whom they please as candidates for the various offices. All offices to be filled at one general election, say in November. Judges to be appointed, and the election to be proceeded with, the same as our general election now. When the votes are counted (which might take a day or two), let them be sent to the officers of the county designated, say to the County

MONEY AND COMMERCE.

MONETARY.

SATURDAY EVENING, March 15.

The supply of money has increased considerably during the past week, and the market is more abundantly supplied now than at any time since last June and July. The supply of loanable funds at the command of most of the banks is large, and the majority of them are willing to increase their loans considerably, but banks that have a large mercantile custom report an active demand for all their spare funds. In the street paper is becoming more abundant, but No. 1 paper is freely taken at 10 to 12 per cent.

First-class accommodation paper at 15 to 18 per cent. The supply of funds in private hands seems to be increasing. Considerable inquiry is made for our best local stocks. By quotations given below it will be seen the stock of the First National Bank has sold at 150, a figure never reached before the fire.

The clearings of the Chicago banks for the week were:

Date.	Clearings.	Balances.
Monday	$3,566,892.09	$315,982.56
Tuesday	3,194,701.46	319,654.07
Wednesday	3,025,469.80	254,950.04
Thursday	3,011,771.15	241,812.48
Friday	2,944,641.80	309,779.82
Saturday	2,785,903.56	265,341.94
Total	$18,529,467.95	$1,795,530.71
Corresponding week last year	13,320,489.85	1,627,888.58

Messrs. Lunt, Preston & Kean quote as follows this afternoon:

	Buying.	Selling.
5-20s of '62	115¼	115½
5-20s of '64	115¼	115½
5-20s of '65	115¼	116½
5-20s of '65, Jan. and July	114½	114¾
5-20s of '67, Jan. and July	115¼	115½
5-20s of '68, Jan. and July	115¾	116
10-40s	110	110¼
U. S. 7.30 (New Issue)	112¾	113
Northern Pacific Gold 7-30s	100 & int.	
Chicago City 7s	99¾ & int.	
Cook County 7s	99¾ & int.	
Illinois, County and Township 10s	92 @94	
Sterling Exchange (large drafts)	108¼@ 109¾	
Gold Exchange	114¾	
Gold and Gold Coupons	114¾	114¾

The following quotations of local stocks are furnished by Messrs. Hammond & Gage:

	Bid.	Asked.
First National Bank	145	...
Third National Bank	133	135
Fifth National Bank	135	...
Commercial National Bank	135	137
German National Bank	125	130
Northwestern National Bank	220	...
Corn Exchange National Bank	115	...
City National Bank	145	...
National Bank of Illinois	110	...
Chicago City Railway	160	...
West Division Railway	...	190
Pullman Palace Car	109	113
North Watch Company	102	105
Chicago Gas-light and Coke Company	105	108
Chamber of Commerce	93	95
Traders' Ins. Co	98¾	100

SALES.

$20,000 First National Bank, at 150.
5,000 Commercial National Bank, at 137.

FAILURES IN 1871 AND 1872.

The Mercantile Agency of Messrs. Dun, Barlow & Co. send us from their New York office their comparative annual statement of failures in the United States in the last two years, as follows:

States.	1871. Number of failures.	1871. Amount of liabilities.	1872. Number of failures.	1872. Amount of liabilities.
Alabama	26	$ 525,000	75	$ 1,501,000
Arkansas	15	95,000	20	217,000
California	89	4,279,000	80	2,434,000
Colorado	...	...	8	147,000
Connecticut	77	3,915,000	70	2,370,000
Delaware	11	208,000	20	189,000
District of Columbia	9	158,000	8	59,000
Florida	11	91,000	15	179,000
Georgia	42	966,000	73	1,203,000
Illinois	172	5,820,000	185	17,470,000
Indiana	60	860,000	80	991,000
Iowa	69	797,000	91	876,000
Kansas	58	790,000	90	880,000
Kentucky	80	1,163,000	99	2,089,000
Louisiana	45	2,437,000	85	3,100,000
Maine	61	1,430,000	90	1,972,000
Maryland	61	1,194,000	75	5,045,000
Massachusetts	210	8,941,000	353	25,374,000
Michigan	125	1,521,000	175	2,720,000
Minnesota	37	471,000	43	407,000
Mississippi	30	358,000	53	591,000
Missouri	99	1,995,000	178	2,670,000
Nebraska	11	251,000	17	201,000
New Hampshire	31	1,290,000	37	447,000
New Jersey	72	597,000	126	2,036,000
New York	321	9,051,000	423	8,417,000
New York City	324	20,740,000	385	20,684,000
North Carolina	30	382,000	30	382,000
Ohio	189	4,077,000	226	6,569,000
Pennsylvania	357	7,110,000	445	9,422,000
Rhode Island	21	303,000	40	1,179,000
South Carolina	30	801,000	40	801,000
Tennessee	42	369,000	56	1,438,000
Texas	38	673,000	75	850,000
Utah	7	...	7	105,000
Vermont	25	232,000	30	229,000
Virginia & W. Va	76	1,722,000	103	1,635,000
Wisconsin	61	386,000	66	1,127,000
Total	2,916	$85,252,000	4,069	$121,056,000

The figures exhibit an increase in the number of failures and amount of liabilities for 1872 over the two preceding years, which is somewhat startling at first sight, but little consideration will show that a large proportion of the increase is due to the great fire in Chicago and Boston, and therefore is not chargeable to the *ordinary* casualties of business. It is true the Chicago fire occurred in October, 1871, but its effects were not fully manifested till the beginning of the following year, and hence the losses caused thereby came under the returns of 1872. This is observable by the increase in the number of the failures, viz.: from 2,916 in 1871 to 4,069 in 1872. Taking into account these items, the exhibit is not, after all, so discouraging, and although the year 1872 has not been, strictly speaking, a money-making one, it still has not been made disastrous by heavy credit losses, except so far as relates to the three above named.

DATES.

NEW YORK, Mar. 15.—Gold sold at 114⅞, 114¾, and 115⅛, and closed at 114⅞@115. Loans, 5 to 7 per cent for carrying. Clearings to-day, $66,000,000.

Governments were dull and steady. State bonds were very quiet.

Export of specie for the week, $825,967.

Money ranged from 1-32 to 7 per cent, closing at the lower rate. The bank statement shows a decided decrease in loans in every item, and a reduction of $59,375 in the legal reserve. The deficiency of the banks is now $263,950.

In the stock market the volume of business was smaller than for some time past. The changes in the leading shares were comparatively light. The general market opened steady and improved a fraction, but after the first board prices declined, the selling movement being influenced by the unfavorable bank statement. Towards the close, however, a steadier feeling prevailed, and a partial recovery took place.

Sterling, 107¾.

GOVERNMENT BONDS.

Coupons, '81	118¼	Coupons, '67	116¾
5-20s of '62	115¾	Coupons, '68	116
Coupons, '62	115¾	7-30s	110¼
Coupons, '65	116¾	Currency 6s	113¼
Coupons, '65 (new)	114¾	New 5s	113

STATE BONDS.

Missouris	94½	Virginias, old	45
Tennessees, old	84¾	North Carolinas, old	30
Tennessees, new	84¾	North Carolinas, new	17
Virginias, new	51		

STOCKS.

Canton	100	St. Paul pfd	76
W. U. Tel	86¾	Wabash	73¾
Quicksilver	40	Wabash pfd	86
Adams Express	94½	Fort Wayne	94½
Wells Fargo	101	Terre Haute	15
American Express	69¼	Terre Haute, pfd	40
United States Ex	70	Chicago & Alton	110
Pacific Mail	56¼	Chicago & Alton pfd	113
New York Central	101¼	Ohio & Mississippi	45¼
Erie	65¾	C., C. & C	88
Erie pfd	93¾	C., R. & Q	113
Harlem	137	Lake Shore	94¼
Harlem pfd	137	Indiana Central	40¾
Michigan Central	105¼	Illinois Central	120
Panama	295	Union Pacific stock	34¼
Northwestern	81	Union Pacific bonds	85¾
Northwestern pfd	89¼	Central Pacific bonds	103¾
Rock Island	115¾	Del. Lack. & Western	101¼
N. J. Central	113¾	B. H. & Erie	7¾
St. Paul	55¾		

REAL ESTATE.

The characteristic feature of real estate business this spring is the active speculation and investment in suburban lands. Spring always draws people from the densely-populated districts of the city toward the country; but this spring several circumstances have conspired to give an unusual impulse to the movement. The fire of 1871 not only destroyed the homes of a very considerable proportion of our entire resident population, but the consequent encroachments of business on residence quarters that were untouched by the fire turned a much larger proportion of the people out of their homes, and suddenly put neighborhood associations that will never be re-established. The no large city was there ever so large a portion of e population turned loose to find new homes in th me city. Last year, the attention and capital of all that large and wealthy class who owned business property was absorbed in the rebuilding of business houses destroyed by the fire, and in remodeling that which was not destroyed, to meet the demands of business. This paramount necessity having been met, their attention is now turned to the selection of new homes. Three prominent arguments combine to draw these people to the suburbs more strongly than under ordinary circumstances. *First*, They can not only buy cheaper homes, but the percentage of advance in values of the property is likely to be three times as great as almost any quarter of the suburbs as it is in any of the present residence quarters of the interior portion of the city, and, as they must now make new neighborhood acquaintances anyhow, a large proportion of even our oldest citizens are "on the move." *Second*, The experience of the fire of 1871 impressed upon their minds, as well as on those of new-comers, a dread of being waked up some night from fancied security to fly for their lives, leaving to destruction all the home surroundings, the houses, the furniture, the books, pictures, and other objects that are more valuable by reason of associated memories than ten times their money value. *Third*, The great increase in the cost of owning and maintaining houses within the legal limits of the city, where the average rate of taxation has been increased nearly 50 per cent within the last year by the rebuilding of public buildings and various other items of increase in the expense of the City Government, which the residents outside the city boundary escape, and yet enjoy nearly the same advantages as those who live inside and pay all the expense. To all men who are looking for new houses these are important considerations, and have, doubtless, exercised a great influence in stimulating the movement to the suburbs this spring. The speculative activity in suburban property induced by these causes is not only great now, but bids fair to increase as the spring advances. Whether it has not already got to a point where prudent people must begin to doubt the stability of prices, is a question which every one must answer for himself after a careful comparison of present prices of suburban property with the prices of the same property a year or even six months ago.

Suburban property in every direction five or six miles from the Court-House has within a week or two felt the influence of the circumstances above enumerated, but the speculative activity is greatest on two or three narrow lines radiating outward from the city. One of these lines referred to last Sunday as including the property between say, Randolph and Washington streets beyond Central Park, and from the new city limits northwestward to include the land recently made accessible by the construction of new railroads a mile or two beyond the new Northwestern car-shops. Another one of equal magnitude, and exhibiting instances of even a greater rise in prices, extends along

THE RUSH ISLAND RIDGE,

from Englewood southwestward nearly to the Town of Blue Island, and including property on that line thirteen or fourteen miles from the Court-House. The district in which there is the greatest speculative activity now lies parallel with the Rock Island Railroad (mainly west of it) all the way from Englewood to Blue Island, and is about nine miles long by, say, two miles wide. The most important nucleus of population and improvement in this district is at

WASHINGTON HEIGHTS,

where there is a population of about 800 persons resident within a radius of about one mile from the centre of that suburban town at the junction of Tracy and Prospect avenues, which centre is a quarter of a mile west of the crossing of the Rock Island and the C., C. & I. C. Railroads.

THE RANGE OF PRICES

within the mile radius from the centre, as above described, is from $10 and $15 per front foot for lots 150 feet deep in the open prairie, to $20 and $30 per front foot in the groves and on the ridges, where the great majority of the residences are situated. This is the highest-priced land within a radius of three or four miles. In every direction from there the prices of land are lower in proportion to distance. The range of prices and the extent of the recent advances in them may be approximated by the following instances of sales, each of many similar ones that have taken place within the last three weeks:

Eleven town lots, of about one acre each, situated on the ridge in Morgan Park Subdivision, one-half to three-quarters of a mile southwest of "the centre" at the junction of Tracy and Prospect avenues, were sold this week (including a house worth $5,000) for $22,000.

Thirteen blocks, comprising sixty acres in Morgan Avenue Subdivision, three-quarters of a mile south of the "centre," have recently been sold for $36,778. This sixty acres is part of 1,400 acres bought three years ago by the Blue Island Land Company at $100 per acre.

A tract of forty acres half a mile directly west from the crossing of the Rock Island and the C., C. & I. Railroads was sold within the last ten days at $900 per acre. The eighty acres next south of the above were sold for $600 per acre. The price at which the latter was held last Fall was $200 per acre, or just one-half of what it has recently sold for.

One hundred and sixty acres in the N. W. ¼ of Section 18, Town of Calumet, being one mile west of Washington Heights Station on the Rock Island Railroad, was sold last fall for $500 per acre. Since then it has been sold three times, and each time at a large advance. The last sale (made last week) was at $1,000 per acre for the whole 160 acres.

A tract of 240 acres, in Section 13, in the Town of Worth, being one mile west of Morgan Park, at Washington Heights, was sold within a few days at $400 per acre. The same tract was sold last fall for $200 per acre.

A tract of eighty acres, next southeast of the above, was sold, within the last ten days, for $600 per acre. Last fall, it was sold for $300 per acre.

The Blue Island Land Company bought, in 1867, among other property in the same vicinity, a tract of eighty acres adjoining the Rock Island Railroad and south of the crossing of the first Eastern (C., C. & I. C.) Railroad for $50 per acre. About two years ago they got a station established, and built a depot in the northwest corner of the tract, when they have erected about a dozen houses and sold off the north thirty acres in town lots at from $200 to $900 each. The south fifty acres they have just sold at $550 per acre, or eleven times what they paid for it six years ago.

On Tuesday last, the whole of Section 35, in the Town of Lake, being about three miles northwest of Washington Heights, and three miles southwest from Englewood, was sold at $300 per acre for the whole 640 acres.

A tract of 130 acres in the southeast quarter of Section 29, three miles south of the crossing of the Rock Island and C., C. & I. Railroads was sold, a few days ago, for $2.25 per acre.

The foregoing instances show that the average rise in prices of land within two miles of Washington Heights Station on the Rock Island Road is near 100 per cent since last summer. For the land on the west side of the railroad, and within a mile in that direction, the rise has been in some instances over 100 per cent, while west of the railroad it has not been so much.

A SPECULATIVE VENTURE.

During the closing days of last month, a young gentleman purchased, of a real estate agent in this city, 160 acres (N. W. Sec. 12, 37, 13,) for $32,000, of which he was to pay $10,000 down. Of this last sum he was only able to pay $1,000, but was given thirty days to secure the remaining $9,000. At the end of fifteen days he had sold the land for $48,000, thus making $16,000 in fifteen days, with but $1,000. Nor was this all, for in two days afterwards he was offered $6,000 advance on this, which would have netted him, had he not sold too soon, $24,000.

AUBURN.

A new station called Auburn has recently been established on the Rock Island Railroad, about half a mile south of the Normal School at Englewood. A tract of 160 acres on the west side of the railroad has been subdivided into town lots, an ornamental depot has been erected, and the owners of the tract are making arrangements to build ten to twelve good residences there this spring, and are preparing to set out about 2,000 trees along the street lines.

SOUTHWESTWARD.

A tract of twenty acres in the S W ¼ of Section 28, Town of Lake, being 2½ miles southwest of Douglas Park and 8 miles from the Court-House, on the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad, was sold a few days since at $1,000 per acre.

THE LAKE SHORE DRIVE.

The Lake Shore drive, as the public are well aware, now extends the whole length of Lincoln Park, a distance of one and a half miles. During the summer it will be constructed 200 feet wide, from the North avenue south to the terminus of Pine street, near Chicago avenue (Water-Works). From the Park north, a solid, excellent road-bed has been constructed all the way to Lake View Avenue, which is parallel to the lake shore, thence north one half mile to its intersection with the lake shore, and thence north to the old Lake View House, a distance of one and a quarter miles, which was completed last January, and is twenty feet wide. This is a part of the proposed 200 feet drive and park-way to be constructed to the north end of the town of Lake View, which is a distance of three miles. The lot which the owners propose to put in as part of the capital stock is 200 feet east front on Franklin street, and extends through 200 feet to Clark street, so that the Clark street horse cars would take the guests to the door of the west front. If one is going to live in a hotel at all, there is no spot about Chicago where a tired man could go so easily to smoke his summer evening cigar as on the east front of such a hotel, with the Park at his feet, and the lake, with its processions of white sails, beyond.

THE NEW TREMONT HOUSE.

So much has been said about the Sherman, the Palmer, the "Grand Pacific, and the "grand" every-thing-else about to be constructed, that comparatively few people are aware that on the site of the old Tremont House a hotel has been nearly completed, which is, without exception, the most beautiful building in the city, and that it will probably be ready for occupation before any of the new hotels now building, except, possibly, the Sherman House.

STATE STREET PROPERTY.

The most important transaction of the week as to

No changes of importance were noted in the fish and dried-fruit markets. Hay remains inactive and weak. Hides were firm. The oil market exhibited a good degree of activity, with prices unchanged and generally firm, carbon being quoted at 19@19½c; extra lard at 75c; linseed at 95c@$1.02, and turpentine at 78c.

There was a tolerably fair inquiry for lumber at the prices previously quoted. Choice grades are held firmly, being in light stock, but common building lumber is in good supply. The demand for brick, lime, cement, etc., continues to improve. Prices are without quotable change. Cooperage is quiet; prices are unchanged, excepting for flour staves, which are scarce and higher, now quoted at $9.00@10.00 per m. A fair business was transacted in metals, timares of stock, and nails, present quotations being fully sustained. The trade in iron and steel continues fair. Dealers report about the average amount of business in broomcorn, the better qualities being mostly inquired for; the lower grades are very dull. There was no change in the condition of the wool market; the inquiry is very light, and prices are weak and unsettled. Hops are quiet; a weak feeling is evinced in regard to the lower grades, but choice remain steady at quotations. There was a better demand for seeds, if we except common clover, which is in large supply, and very dull. Mammoth clover was firmer; prices for other seeds were without quotable change. Eggs were plenty, dull, and lower, quotable weak at 20c. Poultry was in light request; turkeys were tending lower, but chickens remain firm, being scarce and mostly wanted. Potatoes were in large supply and easier. Green fruits were in fair local demand.

Dressed hogs were quiet and steady at yesterday's quotations. Sales were reported of 97 head at $5.56 per 100 lbs; 29 at $5.50; and 17 at $5.45. Total, 143 head. Soft lots were nominal at $5.25.

Highwines were quiet and steady at the advance gained yesterday, at 87c per gallon asked, and 86¼c bid. Sales were limited to 50 brls at 87c.

Lake freights were quiet, and nominally a shade easier, at 14c for wheat, and 13c for corn, by sail to Buffalo. One charter was reported at 13c on corn.

Provisions were rather quiet to-day, but steadier, and generally firm, though not in urgent demand. Mess pork advanced about 10c per brl early in the session, but closed easier. Lard advanced 5c per 100 lbs for near delivery, but was unchanged on the more distant options. Meats were strong, and some holders were asking ⅛c advance, though we quote no change in prices. The outward movement in provisions is very free, and our stocks are being rapidly reduced. Good authorities now estimate that our packing will exceed 1,400,000 head of hogs the past season. The market closed at the following range of prices: Mess pork, cash or seller March, $14.70@14.75; do seller April, $14.75@14.80; do seller May, $14.95@15.00; do seller June, $15.20@15.25; do seller July, $15.50@15.55; prime mess, $13.00; extra prime, $10.00@10.25. Lard, cash, or seller March, $7.80; do seller April, $7.80@7.85; do seller May, $8.00@8.02½. Sweet pickled hams quoted at 9½@10c for 20-lbs; 10¼@10½c for 18-lbs; 10¾@10¾c for 17-lbs; 10¾@11c for 16-lbs; 11¼@11¾c for 15-lbs; and 12@12½c for 14-lb averages. Dry salted meats quotable at 5½@5¾c for shoulders; 6¾@7c for long clear; 7¼@7¾c for short ribs; and 7¾@7¾c for short clear. Boxed shoulders, 5¾@5¾c. English meats, 7¾c for Cumberlands; 7¼@7¾c for short ribs; 7¾@7¾c for short clear; 12¼@13½c for long cut hams. Bacon is quoted at 6¾c for shoulders, 8¼c for clear ribs, 8¾c for short clear, and 13@14c for hams, all packed. Mess beef, $9.00@9.50; extra mess do, $10.00@10.50; beef hams, $28.00@29.50. City tallow, 7½@7¾c; grease quotable at 5½@6¾c. Sales were reported of 200 brls mess pork at $14.80; 500 brls do, seller April, at $14.75; 250 brls do, seller May, at $15.05; 1,500 brls do at $15.00; 200 tcs lard, seller April, at $7.80; 1,000 tcs do, seller May, at $8.00; 50,000 lbs shoulders, seller May, at 5¾c; 50,000 lbs do, seller June, at 5¾c; 150,000 lbs short ribs at 7¾c; 200,000 lbs do, seller April, at 7¾c; 40 boxes long clear at 7¾c; 250 boxes short clear at 7¾c; 20,000 lbs clear rib bacon at 8½c boxed.

The *Daily Commercial Report* gives the following as the shipments of provisions from this city for the week ending March 13, 1873, and since Nov. 1, 1872; also comparative figures:

	Pork, brls.	Lard, tcs.	Hams lbs.	Shoulders, lbs.	Middles, lbs.
Wk March 13	3,096	4,819	2,728	2,874,620	7,475,968
Same week 1872	1,200	1,200	114,780	1,200,000	1,200,000
Since Nov. 1, '72	155,033	147,913	41,186	29,722,853	127,316,301
Same time '71-72	61,872	132,266	46,407	25,532,630	80,164,625

Flour was less active, though in fair demand for Saturday, buyers generally asking concessions, which were not granted. Our receipts were less than for several days past, and were exceeded by the shipments. The tone of the latest New York advices caused our market to close tame. Bran was stronger. Sales were reported of 100 brls white winter extras at $10.00; 200 brls do on private terms; 200 brls spring superfine (Ohio,) and 50 brls do at $7.00; 100 brls do (Menominee) at $6.75; 100 brls do (low) at $5.50; 500 brls do on private terms; 100 brls superfines at $5.00; 41 brls do at $4.75; 25 brls do at $4.00. Total, 1,416 brls. Also 20 tons bran at $10.50 on track. The following was the closing range of prices:

Fair to choice white winter extras	$ 8.00	@10.50
Red winter extras	7.00	@ 8.50
Good to choice spring extras	6.00	@ 7.00
Low to medium	5.12½	@ 6.00
Good to fancy Minnesotas	6.75	@ 7.50
Spring superfines	3.50	@ 5.00
Rye flour	4.25	@ 4.50
Bran	10.00	@11.00
Middlings	11.00	@15.00

Wheat was less active, and averaged about ⅝c per bu higher, though New York was quoted easier, and Liverpool was reported dull and unchanged. The recent decline had brought out several orders for in shorts for parties residing at a distance, and a few purchases were made early on Milwaukee account. This caused a firmer feeling on the part of holders, but did not excite any particular local demand, and none for investment. The bear spirit is the ruling one. Those who are interested in seeing the market advance are already pretty well loaded, so that they cannot farther show their faith by their works, and the other side are waiting for a decline to be forced by liberal receipts, and reports of a good seeding time. Seller April opened at $1.21¾, declined to $1.21, advanced to $1.21⅞, and closed easier at $1.21⅝; advanced to $1.21¾, and closed easier at $1.21⅝. Seller the month, or regular No. 2 spring, sold at $1.20½@1.21, and fresh receipts at $1.20¾@1.21¼, closing at $1.20¾ and $1.21. Seller May sold at $1.25¼@1.26, closing at $1.25½. No. 1 spring was nominal at $1.28@1.29. No. 3 spring closed firm at $1.09¾ for fresh receipts, and rejected do at 93c. Cash sales were reported of 800 bu No. 2 spring at $1.21¾; 1,000 bu do at $1.21½; 5,000 bu do at $1.20½; 40,000 bu do at $1.20¾; 10,000 bu do at $1.20½; 15,000 bu do $1.20¼; 4,400 bu No. 3 spring at $1.10; 3,200 bu do at $1.09¾; 2,000 bu do at $1.09¾; 1,600 bu rejected spring at 93c. Total, 89,400 bu.

Corn was much less active, and averaged ½c lower than on Friday, though very steady, in spite of a small demand here, and reported weakness in Liverpool and New York. There were no special features to note amid the prevailing dullness. Seller the month, or regular No. 2, sold at 32@32¼c; seller April at 32½@32¾c; seller May at 36c; seller June at 37¾c; seller July at 38¾c, and seller August at 39¾@39¾c, all closing dull and steady. Strictly fresh receipts were in fair demand at 33@33¼c, according to date of receipt. Cash sales were reported of 10,000 bu No. 2 glit-edged receipts at 33¼c; 5,000 bu do at 33¾c; 3,200 bu do at 33 1-16c; 14,400 bu at 33c; 5,000 bu regular at 32½c; 85,000 bu do at 32c; 4,800 bu rejected at 28¾c. Total, 129,000 bu.

Oats were dull, and fully ½c per bu lower, in sympathy with heaviness in New York. The market opened with a fair demand, but the interest soon fell off, and almost nothing was done during the last hour of the session. Seller the month, or regular, No. 2, was quoted at 26¾c, and strictly fresh receipts of do closed at 26¾c. Seller April sold at 26⅝@26¾c, and seller June was nominal at 30½@31c. Cash sales were reported of 4,800 bu No. 2 at 26¾c; 5,400 bu do, fresh, at 26⅝c; 1,200 bu rejected at 23½c. Total, 11,400 bu.

Rye was in better demand, and advanced ½c per bu under limited offerings. Sales were reported of 800 bu No. 2, glit-edged receipts, at 65½c; and 1,200 bu do, fresh, at 65c.

Barley was quiet and irregular. Car lots of No. 2 were in good demand, and sales were made at 1c advance. Regular No. 2, cash or seller April, was said to open strong, with buyers at 71c, but nothing was done at that price, and the market opened and closed flat at about 70c. No. 3 was easier, and rejected and weak. Cash sales were reported of 400 bu No. 2 (A., D. & Co.) at 75c; 800 bu do (N. S.) at 72c; 1,600 bu No. 3 (A., D. & Co. and Central) at 60½c; 400 bu do (A., D. & Co.) at 60c; 400 bu do (N. S.) at 57c; 400 bu rejected (A., D. & Co.) at 40c; 400 bu do at 38c; 1,600 bu by sample at 83c; 400 bu do at 83c; 400 bu do at 80c; 800 bu do at 77c, all on track; 1,600 bu do, to arrive, at 90c delivered. Total, 9,200 bu.

Kercheval & Son, of St. Louis, write as follows:

The export movements of provisions, from 1st November to 1st March, from the four principal points, as compared with the exports from all United States ports for the corresponding period of last year, show a gain this over last year of 91,914,312 pounds in meats, and of 15,013,883 pounds in lard. Exports from the other ports will increase the gain in both meats and lard. The total gain in the exports to 1st March is estimated at equal to the product of 450,000 hogs, or full 70,000 more than the probable excess in slaughter. Since then, the export movement has been large, and from New York alone from the 4th to the 7th inst., 40,000 packages of provisions were cleared, 40,000 being lard. The domestic consumption, in consequence of their greater cheapness, and the increase of population, estimated at 5 per cent, is greater, and will be larger, especially during the spring and summer months, and unitedly are well calculated to impress the thoughtful with the idea that stocks must run down at an early period of the season, and that, if prices do not materially advance, they should do so. Without going into detailed statements of the movements of provisions, which have been repeatedly published, and with which dealers are supposed to be familiar, it may be asserted as a fact beyond contradiction, that the larger cities of the West have received less from the country, but shipped more to the East and to the South, and consequently hold less than at a corresponding period of last year, whilst the country itself has departed from its former practice of forwarding to near-by cities for sale, and has certainly been drained by direct sales to the consumers in manufacturing and mineral districts, and to such an extent has this been carried, that many of the larger country points are reported as "sold out," whilst most others are reporting very little on hand. The trade of the year is simply without precedent, either in the number of hogs slaughtered, or the rapidity with which their product has gone into consumers' hands. Never before, in the history of the trade, has production been trenched upon so closely by distribution, and people are pardonable for being confounded by the fact that, after the heaviest work of any winter, they hold very little. Packers have less than their usual periodical supply, and speculators are short of their "options."

LATEST.

In the afternoon wheat was moderately active and steady. No. 2 spring was nominal at $1.20¾@1.21 cash or seller the month, and sold at $1.21⅛@1.21⅜ seller April, the latter option closing at the inside. Corn and other grain were quiet and nominally unchanged. Provisions were neglected.

CHICAGO DAILY MARKET.

SATURDAY EVENING, March 15.

ALCOHOL—Was in light request at $1.73@1.79 for 94 per cent proof.

BEANS—Were in moderate request. Prices for the common to medium grades were lower, the supply being liberal. Choice varieties are scarce. We quote: Navies at $2.40@2.50; prime to choice, $2.10@2.30; fair to good, $1.66@2.00; common to medium, $1.00@1.50.

BUTTER—No further changes were noted in the market for this staple. There was rather more inquiry than on the preceding days of the week, and yesterday's prices were well sustained all around, though low *grades* still have a downward tendency. We quote: Common to choice roll, 22@28c; strictly choice dairy, packed, 30@33c; medium to good, 25@27c; inferior to common, 19@20c.

BAGGING—Remains quiet and steady. We continue to quote: Stark, 37c; Ludlow, 35½c; Lewiston, 34½c; American, 33c; Amoskeag, 38c; Otter Creek, 34c; burlap bags, 4 and 5 lbs, 20@21½c; gunnies, single, 17¾@18¾c; do, double, 28@29c; wool sacks, 67¼c.

BROOM CORN—Choice corn meets with a fair order demand. The lower grades move very slowly. We repeat our quotations: No. 1 hurl, 6@6¼c per lb; No. 1 stock braid, 5@5½c; No. 2 do, 4@4¼c; No. 3 do, 3@3½c; inside green, 3¼c; do red tip, 3@4c; do pale and red, 2@2½c.

BUILDING MATERIALS—The demand is fair for the season, and, with continued fine weather, an active trade is looked for. There was no material varistion in prices, which were as follows: Stucco, $2.50@2.75; New York stucco, casting, $3.75@4.00; plastering hair, per bu, $3.50@4.00; Rosendale cement, $3.25@3.50; Utica cement, $2.00 per brl; Louisville cement, $2.00; Akron cement, $2.00; marble dust, $3.50@3.50; lime in bulk, 90c@$1.00; lime (hole), $1.25 per brl; white sand, per brl, $2.75 @3.00; plastering hair, per bu, 40@50c; fire brick, per 1,000, $40.00@90.00; building brick (common), $9.50@11.00; sewer brick, $12.00@18.00; country brick, $9.00@11.00; pressed fronts, $25.00@40.00; Milwaukee, $35.00, del.; Racine, $30.00, del.; Hillsdale, $35.00, del; fire clay, per brl, $4.00@5.00. The following is the list of prices per box of 66 feet for domestic window glass, from which a reduction of 40 and 5 per cent is made to dealers

	First quality.	Double strength.
6x 8 to 7x 9	$ 5.75	$ 8.00
7x10 to 8x10	6.75	9.00
8x11 to 10x13	7.25	10.00
8x14 to 10x15	8.00	12.00
11x14 to 12x17	8.75	14.00
12x18 to 16x20	9.25	16.00
14x20 to 16x24	10.00	18.00
18x22 to 18x30	11.00	19.00
20x28 to 24x30	13.00	21.00
22x28 to 24x36	14.00	24.00
28x34 to 28x40	15.00	26.00
28x38 to 28x44	16.00	28.00
28x46 to 30x48	18.00	29.00
30x50 to 32x52		30.00
32x54 to 34x56		36.00
34x58 to 34x60		42.00
36x60 to 40x60		45.00

CANNED GOODS AND PICKLES—Were moving on a liberal scale and were firmly held at the subjoined quotations:

CANNED GOODS.

	$ Shillers. lbs.	Middles, lbs.
Peaches, 2 lb		$ 1.85@ 2.00
Peaches, 3 lb		2.85@ 3.20
Pears, 2 lb		2.00@ 2.25
Plums, damsons, 2 lb		2.00@ 2.25
Green gages and egg, 2 lb		2.75@ 3.25
Quinces, 2 lb		2.75@ 3.00
Strawberries, 2 lb		2.75@ 3.00
Raspberries		2.50@ 2.75
Blackberries, 2 lb		1.90@ 2.75
Gooseberries, 2 lb		2.25@ 2.50
Tomatoes, 2 lb		2.15@ 2.25
Tomatoes, 3 lb		2.50@ 2.70
Corn, Elgin		2.80@ 2.90
Corn, Benton Harbor		2.70@ 2.85
Corn, Tyrrell's		2.60@ 2.75
Peas, 2 lb, pod		3.15@ 3.50
Peas, 2 lb, soaked		1.60@ 1.70
Lima beans, 2 lb		2.50@ 2.75
Succotash, 2 lb		2.50@ 2.75
Lobster, 2 lb		3.40@ 3.50
Lobster, 1 lb		2.40@ 2.50
Oysters, 1 lb, full weight		1.20@ 1.30
Oysters, 1 lb, shell weight		2.20@ 1.50
Oysters, 1 lb, slack weight		1.00@ 1.10
Oysters, 2 lbs, slack weight		1.80@ 2.00

PICKLES.

Small, bis, 2,200 per pkg	$10.50@11.50
Small, ⅛ bis, 1,100 per pkg	6.00@ 6.50
Medium, bis, 1,200 per pkg	8.50@ 9.50
Medium, ⅛ bis, 600 per pkg	5.25@ 5.75
Large, bis, 600 per pkg	7.50@ 8.50
Large, ⅛ bis, 300 per pkg	4.75@ 5.25
In 10 gall. kegs, per keg	3.75@ 4.25
In 5 gall. kegs, per keg	2.75@ 3.25
Chow Chow (Harvey), qts	5.75@ 6.25
Chow Chow (Harvey), pts	3.00@ 3.50
Chow Chow (C. & B.), qts	6.50@ 7.00
Chow Chow (C. & B.), pts	3.75@ 4.00

MAPLE SYRUP.

Pure, ½ gall. cans, per doz	$ 9.80@10.00
Pure, quart cans, per doz	8.50@ 8.00
Extra golden, ½ gall. cans, per doz	6.50@ 7.00
Extra golden, quart cans, per quart	4.00@ 4.25

CHEESE—Continues strong at the late advance. Orders are coming in pretty freely, and stocks are becoming much reduced. We repeat our list as follows: Factory, 16@17c; Young America, 17@18c; Ohio factory, 16@17c; Western factory, 15@17c.

COAL—No change was visible in the coal market. The demand was again light, and prices were steady and uniform. We quote: Lehigh lump, $12.50@13.00; prepared, $12.50@13.00; Lackswanna, $12.00; Erie, $10.00@10.50; Briar Hill, $10.00@10.50; Wabash Hill, $11.00; Blossburg, $10.00; Cherry Mine, $9.00; Hocking Valley, $9.00@9.50; Indiana canneal coal, $10.00; Indiana block, $9.00; Kirkland grate, $9.00; Minonk, $8.00; Wilmington, $6.50@7.00.

COTTON—The receipts were very large this morning, and consequently prices are from 3@4c lower. Dealers are reluctant about purchasing, as

NOT HARMONIOUS.

The Free-and-Easy Meeting at Rice & Jackson's Hall.

A Variety of Opinions Expressed on a Variety of Subjects.

Feeble Protest Against the Imprisonment of the Nasty Train.

In response to a call published in THE SUNDAY TRIBUNE, about fifty people, including three women, met at Rice and Jackson's Hall, on West Randolph street, yesterday afternoon, to discuss "free speech, free press, and equality before the law." Auctioneer Reynolds called the meeting to order, and nominated Dr. Butts for Chairman. The Doctor declined, and the position being offered to a Mr. Watson, he accepted it. He said they were to consider the meeting a representative one of the City of Chicago. It was not a large meeting, but if the people of this city did not value their liberty he couldn't help it. They should do what they could to secure liberty, and draw others in to seek protection from outrages. The meeting had been called to enter a protest against certain illegal proceedings which had taken place in New York in regard to the arrest of certain editors and proprietors of a certain paper, which were contrary to the spirit of the American Constitution, and called for the attention of all free American citizens, both male and female.

Dr. Butts remarked that the meeting was called by him in the interest of George Francis Train, who had been arrested in New York and cast into the Tombs, where he had remained for eleven weeks without being permitted to have a trial. His dungeon was loathsome, and he was treated as unkindly as man could be treated. Unless a protest was made, they did not know how soon any citizen of the United States could be taken up by the authorities and incarcerated in a jail, and kept there at the pleasure of the officials, without a trial. The arrest of Train was a menace against the liberty of speech and the liberty of the person and of the press, and ought not to be tolerated. He had prepared a protest, which he read. It is subjoined:

WHEREAS, By the recent contemptible outrage by the officials of New York City, at the instigation of the Young Men's Christian Association, in arresting the editor and proprietor of the *Train Ligue* on the ridiculous charge of publishing obscenity, which, on examination, proved to be extracts from the Holy Bible, to which he pleaded guilty, for which he is incarcerated in a felon's cell, and closely confined for the past eleven weeks without being called up for a legitimate trial, contrary to the liberty vouchsafed to us in the American Constitution, and a direct menace to the free press, and free speech; therefore

Resolved, That as citizens of this professedly free government, we feel called upon in the name of humanity and outraged liberty to protest against such villanous encroachments upon the rights of the sovereign people, and to demand for all persons accused of crime and misdemeanor, not bailed, a healthy and comfortable place of confinement where they may receive kind and considerate treatment, instead of the loathsome cells of the Tombs; as before the law all persons are to be considered innocent until proven guilty, hence have no right to be punished before found guilty; and we demand, furthermore, a speedy trial by a jury of their peers, which is the birth-right of every American citizen.

Mr. Butts thought the protest covered the whole ground. Train was before the world; he was well known to all, and was on the side of right and freedom, and against oppression and all kinds of villanies. He (Train) was always ready to open his mouth and expose the fraudulent transactions of fellow officials. There was nothing obscene in what Train published in his paper. The American Bible Society sent the same language all over Christendom and heathendom every day. Why should they escape? Train inserted in the *Ligue* only extracts from the Bible, and their publication by him was no crime. The Bible Society was equally culpable, and ought to be arrested.

Mr. Schitzer said there was a freer country than America, and editors were not allowed to publish everything there. The publication of such stuff [illegible] there. There it were true, was to be deprecated. There was no proof that it is true, and hence its insertion in the newspaper was doubly pernicious. It was wrong to defame men in the public prints without justification. The laws of the country did not allow a man to scandalize his neighbor. Those who did it, however, always had a few sympathizers. He deplored the press, but it should not be free to attack the character of every man and woman the editor disliked. The newspaper men would be more respected, and the editors escape incarceration in a prison, if they minded their own business.

Mr. Reynolds, after being elected Secretary of the meeting, trusted that other meetings of a similar character would be held hereafter. There was a necessity for all looking after their interests. If the object was to simply pass a few resolutions to shield some one person, and censure others, he did not desire to take part. Philosophers could not stop to take up isolated cases. He was in favor of any movement to benefit humanity and bring about reform.

Mr. Farrah defended George Francis Train. An attempt had been made to choke him off, because what he said was objectionable to corrupt Government officials. He had merely published a few passages from the Bible—passages that were not fit to be read in a decent family. The speaker would not read in a decent family. The speaker would not read them to his family. He knew they were nasty, because he had read them himself. Train was arrested because he put something in his paper for the skeptics to read. "Some skeptics were skeptical and cared nothing for the Bible, and wouldn't know there were such passages unless some one told them of it." Train's sages unless some one told them of it." Train's speaker alluded to the Credit Mobilier Congressmen, and said they were considered "smart" because they filched the people's money. They and the other villanous government officials, who have been robbing the Treasury, ought, in his opinion, be hung up to a tree, just as horse-thieves are in Missouri. [Applause].

Mr. Butts made another speech, pitching into everybody connected with the arrest of Train, and calling upon those present to sign the protest. He (Mr. Greeley had been poisoned by the doctors and hurried to a lunatic asylum, where it was proposed to send Train. Train should be allowed to publish his paper, and bribery of Congressmen ought to be stopped. "For God's sake," said he, "let us be determined that we will no longer put up with the villanous scoundrels who administer the affairs of the Government."

Mr. Stoner could not sit quietly by and hear the nation assailed in such unqualified terms, particularly when no solution of the difficulties under which they labored was proposed. Human nature was human nature, whether it be in America or anywhere else, and where men lived wrongs would exist. There was no remedy, all every citizen should do his duty at the polls. All knew what the laws were in relation to the insanity of persons. The General Government had no control over it. The State made laws for the government of the feeble in mind, and if a man was pronounced insane a would be sent to a lunatic asylum. The people of Chicago had no business to protest against the laws of New York. The evils complained of, however, existed in Illinois, and good and pure men should be elected to office, and called upon to rescind laws under which citizens were prosecuted. He insisted, in the name of common sense and common humanity, that the county should not be vilified. He trusted editors would publish nothing obscene or improper; that they would insert only what would tend to elevate the people morally and politically. The authorities squelched indecent publications, and they were right in so doing.

Mr. Frazer claimed that if a scandal was true, it ought to be given to the world, no matter whether the person implicated was a poor man or a clergyman who received $25,000 a year for teaching his congregation morality. No hypocrities should be allowed to occupy high places. The rising generation would wipe out the present corruption. The speaker advocated the suppression of the American Bible Society for publishing obecene literature.

Mr. Stoner moved that the protest be laid on the table.

Mr. Wagner considered all the sympathy expressed for Train was wasted. The irrepressible G. F. T. was a revolutionist; he could get out of prison whenever he desired, but he preferred remaining there, in order that he might make capital out of his incarceration. He had made himself amenable to the law, and ought to be punished. The Woodhull had no right to make the charges she did, whether true or not. He believed in a free press only in so far as it was compatible with public morality and the interests of the people at large.

Mr. Schmidt urged that Train was working for the moral and physical advancement of the American people.

The Chairman ignored the motion of Mr. Stoner to lay the protest on the table, and put the question on a motion to adopt it, declaring it unanimously agreed to. Only half a dozen said "aye."

After a few of the audience had signed the protest, the Chairman declared the meeting to be adjourned.

THE BATTLE OF LIFE.

An Eloquent Discourse by Mrs. D. P. Livermore, at Robert Collyer's Church, Yesterday Morning.

Mrs. Livermore occupied the pulpit at the lecture-room of Robert Collyer's church yesterday forenoon. The announcement that she would speak raised the audience in numbers slightly above the usual Sunday average. The manner in which people gathered indicated late rising, and the dilatory performance of household duties. A few came at 10 o'clock. Most, however, came much later. A large number came straggling in between 11 and half-past 11, making the hymns discordant, and sadly damaging the continuity of the preparatory portion of the discourse. A more untimely clatter of unmusical leather has rarely been heard upon the uncarpeted boards of any sanctuary. Mrs. Livermore seems to have aged considerably since she left the healthy regions of Chicago, and subjected herself to the eager and and nipping northwest airs of Boston. She wore a neat, black silk dress, ornamented only by an expensive gold-chain at the waist. A white lace collar was fastened by a plain gold pin about the throat. Her hair was dressed close to the head, after the simple manner of such excellent moralists as Hannah More and Miss Edgeworth. She first read an appropriate selection from the New Testament. The congregation joined in singing the hymn commencing—

"Oh, Thou, whose presence glows in all,
Within, around, above."

A fervent prayer, and the singing of another hymn preceded the sermon. The words chosen as a "motto" for the discourse were from the first epistle of Paul to Timothy, 1st, 18th: "War a good warfare." The treatment of the theme was entirely extemporaneous. The speaker said that those must have had small experience of life, and gone but a little way out of the goldenest days of youth, who failed to learn that life is a conflict, a warfare, a battle beginning at the cradle and ending at the grave. As we go on in life we come to understand it very thoroughly. The battle is not one in which we can procure a substitute; each must stand in his or her place. Our position is not optional when we enter the world, but may be changed, in a measure, by our own will afterwards. We cannot possibly escape from some portion of the struggle. From that warfare there is no discharge but death. God does not look at success in life as man does. When those who have seemed to succeed in the struggle pass away, people say that the Princes or Princesses of the world have gone, and have left a magnificent. But they succeeded from the standpoint of selfishness. When persons pass through life quietly and unobtrusively, like a serenely-flowing brook, people think they have failed utterly, and their deaths are not noted and remarkable. Yet God and the angels bend downward to meet the spirits of these unsung conquerors, because they lived not for themselves, but for others. The conditions by which we live are three: by working, by begging, or by stealing. Those who attempt to live by the last two means generally succeed poorly. It is the work that makes life hard and wearisome, and yet such are the facilities of the age, that, with all our toil, we live easier than did the prehistoric man, who subsisted simply on game, and slept uncovered.

Boston prides herself on her superiority in humanity, yet in that city, the most expensive place in the world to live, there are 22,092 women who earn their living by the needle, by the sewing machine, but by the needle piled by hand. These women earn fifty cents a day, and many of them have helpless parents, useless husbands, and young children to support. Is it wonderful that some of them fall? What right have we to be unforgiving to those whom God does not refuse to forgive and to recover? The speaker used to think that women were the most tried, and had the severest fate in the battle of life. She had since changed her mind. She had visited mining regions, and great manufactories; she had attended their meetings and heard them speak. Their fate seemed a hard one; there seemed really nothing for them to do but to lie down and die.

But trouble was not confined to workingmen alone. Business men [illegible] their troubles, which were scarcely less. In the world of trade, sharp, shrewd, brutal is pitted against sharp, shrewd brain. Greek meets Greek. But some must always have the advantage, and others must fail, and to those who fail come anger, mortification, ruin, and the possibilities of crime. The world's progress also occasions infinite trouble and discomfort. There is always a conflict between right and wrong. The reformers are always calling the world to come up higher, and those whose material interests are involved are always resisting, even to the death.

There is the warfare within one's self in the silent watches of the night, known to no one but him whose breast is the battle-field. Every one has his hours of bitter loneliness, when he feels he is beloved of no one, and known to no one. We meet and touch at a few points, and say we know one another. Frequently those who were nursed on the same bosom, feed for years at the same table, are the most complete strangers to one another. There are secrets we don't tell to our most intimate friends. Our secret sense of injury, our anger that leaps out like a tiger from a jungle, our great passions, our appetites, are things to be silently watched and guarded. There are sorrows that can never be expressed in words, which even wild horses could not drag us to mention. Each one has as much sorrow as he can bear and live, and we all know this of one another. Therefore, this lack of kindness and sweet courtesy is the more surprising.

The moral of the discourse was, that there was no such thing as ultimate defeat. God is still in the world; He is still our great sheet-anchor; we are still His children. Our wounds and chastenings are lessons. We do not blame the surgeon for his incisions, his cuttings-off, and his cauterizings. They are for the best. This world is but the infant school to the great university beyond. Our friends are still about us in spirit. We may rejoice and be glad that what is not completed here, what is not finished here, will be completed and perfected in eternity.

THE CITY HALL PLANS.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune:

SIR: There is a good deal of discussion among the architects as to the exhibition of the competition designs for the Court-House. Quite a number are of the opinion that after the decision is made, they should be exhibited for at least ten days at a charge for admission, in order to create a fund from which to increase the number of premiums.

There will be fifty to sixty sets of plans submitted, the average cost of which will have been not less than $1,000, and when we consider that only three of the competitors can, by the present arrangement, receive anything for their outlay and time, we think the idea a good one, and there seems to be no objection to it.

The exhibition will be one that will seldom, if ever, again occur in this city, and will embrace the best work of the first architects and artists of this country, and several from Europe, and one that no one having the slightest pretension to artistic culture can afford to lose. Notwithstanding the truth of the proverb, "In all labor there is profit," the public will certainly reap the benefit of the competition. The object to be attained is a perfectly legitimate one, and we can see no reason why the amount that would be received should not be appropriated to increase the number of premimms in proportion to the amount received.

In addition to the day exhibitions, we would suggest that there be one or two conversaziones held in the evening under the management of the Chicago Chapter of American Architects, and we can can predict for them, if held, a great success. Yours, ART LOVER.

CHICAGO, March 16, 1873.

Jayne's Expectorant.

Because a person has a bad cold it should not be ferred that consumption has set in, although a case consumption is rarely met with unaccompanied a distressing cough. Where, however, a disposition tumonary disease exists, a cough if left to itself aits and racks the lungs, wastes the general ength, and soon establishes an incurable complaint. all cases, then, it is the safer plan to get rid of a ogh, cold, or hoarseness without delay, and for this rpose to remedy acts more promptly or surely, or s more benefit to the organs of the chest, than Dr. Jayne's Expectorant, a medicine scientifically comounded from carefully selected drugs, and which, as it will always be found worthy of its world-wide reputation. Sold everywhere.

WONDERFUL EXPLOITS.

Telegraphing Under Extraordinary Circumstances.

Dispatches Sent Without an Instrument, and Received by Letting the Electric Current Pass Through the Tongue.

The lecture recently delivered by Capt. John N. Hills, before the Literary Association of Ravenswood, was replete with instruction, and kept the audience insensely interested for more than an hour. One or two of his own experiences in telegraphy are worthy of general publicity. Indeed, we remember having seen a newspaper notice of these long before our acquaintance with Capt. Hills, but the item was too condensed to give a clear conception of the matter.

On March 2, 1868, a train on the Bennington & Portland Railroad was snowbound about three-fourths of a mile from Shaftsbury. The weather was intensely cold; there were no provisions on the train; fuel was nearly exhausted; night was approaching, and the situation began to look desperate. Mr. Hills' two small children were with him, and one of them, too young to be fed with arguments, clamored for something better. The Superintendent of the road, Mr. F. C. White, was on the train, but, strange to say, the snow wouldn't clear the tracks for a railroad king. In his helplessness he was entirely at a loss for any means of relief, until Capt. Hills, without instrument of any kind, except the wire on the poles, proposed, nevertheless, to telegraph to Rutland. The Superintendent was incredulous, but Capt. H. quickly cut the wire, and communicated with the officers of the road at Rutland, by merely striking the ends of the wire together, —thus making and breaking the telegraphic circuit as he would have done with the key of an ordinary operating instrument. An engine was immediately sent to the relief of the blockaded train. But the entire operation required the receiving, as well as the sending, of messages. This was the crucial test of Capt. Hill's ingenuity, skill, and nerves, and, until this was accomplished, the Superintendent and passengers felt no assurance that the message sent had been intelligibly communicated to the officers at Rutland. Striking his wires together, he wrote to the operator at Rutland as follows: "Trouble. Answer slowly. I am working without an instrument; I will receive your answer through my tongue." He touched the frosty wire to his tongue, with the same result, at first, as that enjoyed by the boy who undertook to lick the frost from his skate-steel, but found that the steel knew more about licking than he did. The wire wouldn't let go until it was warmed, and then kindly took the skin off with it. So the wire was lengthened, and carried into the car. After it was warmed, Capt. H. received the messages by putting one end of the wire above and the other under his tongue and letting the electric current pass through it, when he was able to read by the succession of sharp and somewhat painful electrical shocks. His success was perfect, and he not only read and received messages for the Superintendent but for several of the passengers. The only ill consequence of the exploit was the total loss of taste which Capt. H. suffered for several days afterwards.

Another interesting scientific fact stated in the lecture may be used to sustain the theory that the aurora borealis and the northern lights, should be referred to electrical causes. On the occasion of an unusually brilliant aurora, Capt. H. found great difficulty in receiving dispatches. He was trying to obtain the night reports for the morning papers at Burlington, Vt., attributing the interruptions to atmospheric influences. He disconnected his telegraphic batteries, and requested the New York operator to do the same, when he found a much more even current, and worked some time with the atmospheric current alone, without any connection or assistance from the batteries. As soon as the atmospheric current had diminished, the atmospheric current also diminished, and he returned to the use of the regular batteries without further interruption; thus plainly establishing a direct relation of cause and effect between the aurora and the electrical conditions of the atmosphere.

Capt. Hills maintained the theory that the waves of light and shade which, in an auroral exhibition are usually seen passing from east to west, in this latitude, are charged alternately with negative and positive electricity; and, in support of this theory, related his observations with the [illegible] waves attending the shade waves repelling the needle—causing it to vibrate to the right and left alternately. On this account it is unsafe, during auroral displays, to guide vessels entirely by the mariner's compass in dangerous or narrow shoals.

AMUSEMENTS.

THE THOMAS-RUBINSTEIN SEASON.

The Thomas-Rubinstein season, which promises to be the greatest event Chicago has yet known in the way of instrumental music, commences this evening with a concert at the Michigan Avenue Baptist Church. The concert will be a notable one in many respects. In the first place, the programme is a remarkably interesting one, both for its orchestral solo numbers, as well as for the concertos, in which both Rubinstein and Wieniawski will take part. Second, we shall have the orchestra at its best—not that it does not always play well, but that in conjunction with two such great soloists, and with a programme deserving of its best efforts, it will play with unusual esprit and effectiveness. Third, and perhaps most important of all, the public will now, for the first time, have an opportunity to enjoy the full powers of Rubinstein and Wieniawski, which cannot be called out in unaccompanied solos. Hitherto, these artists have appeared at a disadvantage. They, of course, have had oppurtunities to display their brilliancy and wonderful powers of execution, but the full breadth and real greatness of their art, what may be termed the full *ensemble* of their power, has not been displayed, and cannot, be except against the background of such a harmony as Thomas' orchestra can give them. Their playing, for these reasons, will be a new revelation even to those who have frequently heard and admired them. The last reason why they should be heartily welcomed and largely patronized, is the fact that such a combination in music is one of the events which a person may never enjoy in a lifetime again. These concerts will test the musical taste and love for real art there is in this city, and we hope, for the musical credit of the city, that both orchestra and soloists will have a cordial welcome. The second concert will be given to-morrow evening at the Union Park Congregational Church with a superb programme. The third and last concert will be given Wednesday afternoon at Aiken's Theatre.

PERSONAL.

Gen. J. B. Kershaw now edits the Camden (S. C.) *Journal*.

Gen. F. T. Dent will make a summer of it along the Long Island shore.

"Stick to Colfax" is the prominent motto on the Valparaiso National Bank envelopes.

Capt. Robert Cross, of Des Moines, has been commissioned as Indian Trader in Montana.

Samuel B. Weld, of Boston, a newspaper-correspondent, has died in Florida, whither he had gone for his health.

Judge Asa C. Call, of Algona, has been appointed, by Gov. Carpenter, Immigration Agent for Iowa in the Eastern States.

Charles B. Capron, of St. Paul, has been appointed General Agent at Chicago of the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railroad.

Andrew Johnson declares that Gen. Rawlins, instead of Grant, is the author of the line, "I'll fight it out on this line, if it takes all summer."

Jennie T. Safford, lately divorced from the Governor of Arizona, was married, Feb. 24, at Sacramento, to H. B. Loomis, formerly of La Crosse.

Henry C. Bowen, of the Brooklyn *Union*, denies that his only brother was ever insane, or that he has lately escaped from the Hartford Asylum.

Dr. William A. Hammond has made a medical examination of George Francis Train in the Tombs, and gives a written opinion that he is insane.

Charles Tappan, of Boston, now in his 90th year, spends his winters at Richmond, Va., and still discovers strength enough to complete his fifth score.

Miss Ellen F. Starbuck died at Newton Upper Falls, Mass., on Tuesday last, of consumption. She was confidential clerk and copyist to Gov. Andrew, and retained the position with the subsequent Executives.

H. H. Houghton, the veteran editor of Galena, who was sent a long way off as a Consul, when Grant took office in 1869, has now been appointed Postmaster at Galena, vice W. W. Huntington, the incumbent since 1861.

A friend of the Hon. John P. Hale writes to the *Christian Union*: "His mind is clear, his perceptions quick, and his voice strong; while his right limbs are enfeebled by paralysis, and his physical system weakened by long confinement, caused by paralysis and subsequent breaking of his leg. He reads much, and takes a lively interest in and just view of all Congressional proceedings."

William Lloyd Garrison's malignity toward Greeley; his complaint against Grant for attending Greeley's funeral; his antagonism to Sumner; his opposition to the movement for expunging the resolutions of censure; and his general spirit of bitterness, manifested of late, have led John G. Whittier to say—playfully, of course, and not at all theologically—that "Friend Garrison seems to have the devil in him."—*Golden Age*.

The New Tax and Tariff Bill.

The following is the full text of the new Tax and Tariff bill, as passed at the recent session of Congress:

AN ACT to amend an act entitled "An act to reduce duties on imports, and to reduce internal taxes, and for other purposes," approved June 6, 1872; and for other purposes.

Be it enacted, &c., That on and after the date of the passage of this act, for all purposes relating to customs duties and importations "heading bolts" shall be held and construed to be included under the term "staves bolts."

SEC. 2. That barrels of American manufacture exported filled with domestic petroleum and returned empty may be admitted free of duty under such regulations as the Secretary of the Treasury may prescribe, and without requiring the filing of a declaration at time of export of intent to return the same empty.

SEC. 3. That foreign merchandise which arrived at a port of the United States on or before the 31st day of July, 1872, and upon which duties were not paid prior to Aug. 1, 1873, though the same were not entered or transferred to a public store or bonded warehouse, shall be entitled to the benefits provided for in the second section of an act entitled "An act to reduce duties on imports and to reduce internal taxes, and for other purposes," approved June 6, 1872, the same as such merchandise would have been entitled to had it actually been in public store or bonded warehouse on or prior to the first day of July, 1872: Provided, That the owner of such merchandise shall, within thirty days from the passage of this act, make application therefor in writing to the Collector of the port at which such merchandise arrived.

SEC. 4. That on all kid and all other gloves imported into the United States from foreign countries there shall be no discrimination in determining by appraisement the foreign market value of such goods, whether protected by trade-mark or not, and that in no case shall the goods so protected by trade-mark be appraised at a less foreign market value than the like goods not so protected; and no sale or sales, for export, of such goods shall be held to fix the value of the same.

SEC. 5. That Section 69 of the act of July 20, 1868, as amended by the act of June 6, 1872, be further amended by adding to the first paragraph of said section the following words:

Provided further, that the bonds required to be given for the exportation of distilled spirits shall be cancelled upon the presentation of satisfactory proof and certificates that said distilled spirits have been landed at the port of destination named in the bill of lading, or upon satisfactory proof that, after entirement, the same were lost at sea without fault or neglect of the owner or shipper thereof."

BUSINESS CHANCES.

A CIGAR AND NEWS STAND IN THE BARNES House for sale. Profits $25 a week. No humbug.

AN ACCOMPLISHED LADY IS DESIROUS OF establishing a private hospital for ladies, in connection with a medical practitioner; one who would advance the necessary funds. An excellent opportunity for a physician who means business. Address SAGE MAID, Box 5, P. O., Chicago.

ATTENTION!!—BEING FORCED BY CIRCUMstances to leave the city, I would offer for sale my first-class and entirely new saloon and accommodations. Terms easy. For particulars call at 45½ Jefferson-st. JAMES KANTENSKY.

A GOOD PAYING MANUFACTURING BUSINESS well established in Chicago, for sale. A fine stock of goods necessary in the business on hand; entire investment, $3,000; necessary capital, ready money, $2,500. For interview and place of business, address U 81, Tribune office.

A GOOD-PAYING GROCERY STORE, CONnected with a saloon having an excellent trade, for sale, good location. NOOKIN & FISCHER, 18 South Desplaines-st.

A HAIR INTEREST IN AN ESTABLISHED manufacturing business of one of the best patent rights in the country. Patent and titles all clear and secure. A rare chance for a man with small capital. Address M M Q, Tribune office.

A DRUG STORE ON THE WEST SIDE, IN A growing locality, for sale. Price, $2,000; cheaper for cash. Address X 75, Tribune office.

A FINELY FURNISHED GOOD PAYING HOTEL for sale; low rent, splendid location. Will pay investigation. LEVI WING & CO., 178 Dearborn-st.

A RARE CHANCE. SUCCESS SURE TO ANYone wishing to go into the mercantile business; good store and storehouse; butter-house and barn. Will rent or sell. Address J. C. HOYT, Danville, Kendall Co., Ill.

AN ALL LIQUOR AND LAGER BEER SALOON in an excellent location for sale at a great bargain. NOOKIN & FISHER, 18 South Desplaines.

BOARDING-HOUSE OF 16 ROOMS TO RENT, AND furniture for sale, at 46 Jackson-st. Has been used the past year for mechanics, and is a good opening. H. PHARES, 46 Jackson-st.

FOR SALE—A FIRST-CLASS STOCK OF MERchandise in a general store. Will invoice $10,000 or $12,000. Sales yearly are $80,000. Parties wishing to change their business apply to GEORGE S. SAWYER & CO., Mount Pulaski, Logan Co., Ill.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE—THE ONLY HOTEL in Chatsworth, Ill., on T., P. & W. R. R. Best point for business in central Illinois. Address G. T., Chatsworth, Ill.

FOR SALE OR A PARTNER—THE BEST PATENT in the United States, which I will exchange for part cash and city property. Have been offered $10,000 for one-half; can be seen at No. 344 West Madison-st. J. WARD.

FOR SALE—CHEAP—HOUSES, LOTS, AND FARMS at Wheaton, Ill. Inquire of H. W. COBB, Real Estate Agent.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE—NORWOOD PARK residence property, near the depot, by the lot and block. C. C. FOX, Ridgeland, Ill., Room 5.

FOR SALE—20 OR 40 ACRES, EIGHT BLOCKS from the crossing of Milwaukee & St. Paul and Northwestern Railroad at Irving Park, at $500 per acre; easy terms. Also, a few lots north of Inglewood, one block from Station, at $25 per foot. J. SOUERBRY, 129 La Salle-st., Room 17.

FOR SALE—IN WINNETKA—A HOUSE AND LOT for $3,500, another for $2,250, another for $5,000, another for $10,000. R. M. GRAVES, Winnetka.

FOR SALE OR RENT—AT HINSDALE, ON MOST favorable terms, farms, houses, and lots; houses from $1,000 to $10,000. Inquire at Hinsdale, or at 308 State-st. O. J. STOUGH.

FOR SALE—GOOD RESIDENCES AT EVANSTON, from $800 to $16,000; also, choice building lots, and acre-property for subdivision, on easy terms. ALFRED S. BEWELL, 115 LaSalle-st., Chicago.

FOR SALE—200 FEET OF STATE-ST., SOUTH OF Englewood; a fine corner, fenced, and trees planted; street 100 feet wide; lots 100 feet deep. C. W. PIERCE, Real Estate Broker, 181 East Madison-st., Room 7.

FOR SALE—CHOICE BUILDING LOTS AT KENsington, on C., B. & Q. R. R., size 50x260, on small monthly payments, situated on the first rise of ground west of Chicago. By LYMAN & DODGE, Real Estate Agents, 144 LaSalle-st.

FOR SALE—AT EVANSTON, NORTH EVANSTON, and Glenwood, 10 houses and cottages, having from 4 to 10 room, at low figures. Terms, one-fifth cash, and balance in monthly or yearly payments. C. E. BROWNE, Grocer's Block, near depot, Evanston.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—OR EXCHANGE FOR CITY PROPERty—Farm of 71 acres, situated on Rock River, within 1 mile of the business centre of the City of Beloit. On the premises there is a good house, barn, orchard, and 7 acres of timber. Inquire of F. BURRoUGHS & SON, 100 West Madison-st., Chicago, Ill.

FOR SALE—OR EXCHANGE—A NICE FRUIT AND vegetable farm one mile and a half from Dixon, Lee Co., Ill., with good brick dwelling, cheap at $5,000; will assume reasonable mortgage on city property if desired. E. GALLOWAY & SON, southwest corner State and Madison-sts.

FOR SALE—A DESIRABLE PROPERTY IN THE City of Racine, Wis., one block from N. W. R. R. Depot; 9 acres ground fine walks and lawns; choice ornamental and fruit trees, small fruits in abundance; splendid brick house, 24 rooms, and out-buildings, at a great bargain and easy terms. H. TYRRELL & CO., First National Bank Building, Racine, Wis.

REAL ESTATE WANTED.

WANTED—WE HAVE A NUMBER OF ORDERS for lots, and houses and lots. Owners wishing to sell at once, call or address TRUESDELL & BROWN, 175 West Madison-st.

WANTED—2-STORY HOUSE EAST OF STATE and north of Thirty-first-st. Will buy or rent, and pay the year in advance.

HOUSEHOLD GOODS.

DON'T FORGET THE LARGE AUCTION SALE at 262 Park-av., at 10 a. m. on Tuesday, March 18, between Rogers and Leavitt-sts. See auction columns. HODGES & CO.

FURNITURE, CARPETS, &C., WANTED FOR cash; entire household stocks bought, to any amount; prompt attention to letters, or calls. 1 p., 177 Twenty-second-st.

PARTIES IN WANT OF SECOND-HAND FURNItures will do well to call at 63 West Lake-st., between Wells and Franklin-sts., or at 1,000 West Lake-st., between Ogden Park, at HODGES & CO.'S Commission Rooms. We have on hand everything in the household line, and sell for cash or on monthly payments. The cheapest house of the kind, and carry the largest stock. Call and see us.

6,267—THE EMPIRE PARLOR BEDSTEAD CO. surpasses all. Seven styles; all sizes; adapted to a room 8x10. EMPIRE PARLOR BEDSTEAD COMPANY, 52 West Madison-st. N. B.—Also of furniture on instalments.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

FOR SALE—3 FINE YOUNG HORSES, 8 NEW and 2 second-hand carriages, with cutters, at 180 Milwaukee-av. Inquire for owner, O. A. ANDERSON.

FOR SALE—TWO BUGGY HORSES—CHEAP. INquire at WRIGHT BROS. Livery Stable, West Monroe-st.

FOR SALE—ONE EXPRESS WAGON BUILT BY Coan & Tenbrooke, and double set of harness, with 2 horses; cheap, at 641 Burnside-st., between Thirty-second and Thirty-third.

FOR SALE—WORK HORSES AND DRIVING horses, cheap; also, express wagon, open buggy, single and double harness. 66 and 70 West Monroe-st.

FOR SALE—3 DAYTON WAGONS CHEAP; 3 TWOseated (phaeton style and Wilmette's make), nearly as good as new. Will be sold at very reasonable figures. Inquire of DR. PRICE, No. 41 West Van Buren-st.

FOR SALE—OR EXCHANGE FOR LOT OR HORSE and buggy, fine Blackhawk Morgan stallion. DILLAMATER, southwest corner Clark and Madison-sts.

LIVERY-THE OMAHA STABLES WILL OPEN 1st March 20, at 167 and 168 Michigan-av., between Jackson and Adams-st. M. C. WILSUR & BRO.

NORTHWESTERN LIVERY, BOARDING, AND sale stables, 288 Michigan-st., city, accommodation for about 20 more boarders. First-class care and attention. Prices reasonable.

WE NOW HAVE IN STOCK A LARGE VARIETY of family carriages, phaetons, Concord wagons, fine top and open buggies for pleasure and speeding purposes; strictly first-class work of our own manufacture and other good builders; prices reasonable. PEYSER, SHAW & CO., 235 and 237 Wabash-av., corner Congress-st.

WE CAN SELL YOU CARRIAGES OF EVERY description, at lower rates than any party in the West. Repository, 238 State-st., factory corner Sangamon and Division-sts., North Side. FLETCHER, LAZEAR & CHENEY.

WANTED—A COUPE HORSE, WELL BRED AND trotting-bred strain, and a good traveler, 6 to 8 years; 16 to 17 hands. Address, with description, Box 22, Woodruff Hotel.

CLAIRVOYANTS.

DR. BUTT, MAGNETIC HEALER AND ECLEC. tic physician, 21 South Desplaines-st. Dr. Butt's excellent medicine and never failing pills. Sold by all druggists.

REWARD.

REWARD—I WILL PAY A LIBERAL REWARD for the immediate return of the articles taken from my safe on the night of March 14, 1873. All communications strictly confidential. W. B. STANNARD, 39 North Desplaines.

CITY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—GOOD LOTS, ON THE FOLLOWING streets: State, Burnside, Butterfield, Arnold, Garfield, Hanover, Butler, Wallace, Summer, Winter, Murray, and Halsted; also on Wentworth, Shurtleff, Portland and Stewart-avs.; also on Alexander, Twenty-fourth, Twenty-sixth, Twenty-seventh, Twenty-eighth, Napoleon, Twenty-ninth, Earl, Thirtieth, Haven, Thirty-first, Thirty-second, Thirty-third, Thirty-fifth, Thirty-sixth, Thirty-seventh, Fontaine, and Thirty-eighth-sts. Title perfect. Warranty deeds. A very small payment down, 5 years' time, 6 per cent interest. No Agency business. Apply to owner, ALBERT CRANE, 872 Wabash-av.

FOR SALE—SPECIAL BARGAINS—EASY TERMS. 1 Monroe-st., near Wood, 33 feet, $3,000, one-third cash. Madison-st., near Oakley, 25 feet, $3,500, one-fifth cash. Lake-st., 27 feet, one-fifth cash, balance 5 years. Twelfth-st., lots, one-fifth cash, balance 5 years.

ACRES.

Junction-av., 30 acres, $300, one-eighth cash.
Junction-av., 320 acres, $200; easy terms.
Junction-av., 240 acres, $250, 5 years.
Fifty-fifth-st., 40 acres, $700.
GEORGE H. BREWSTER, 160 LaSalle-st., basement.

FOR SALE—CHOICE CORNER ON EGANDALE-av. Fine room house, 7 rooms, 1 lot; near R. R. car-shops; easy terms. J. H. BISSELL, 45 Bryan Block.

FOR SALE—COTTAGE AND LOT ON HUBBARD-st., near Hoyne, 7 rooms, price $2,000, $300 cash. F. M. ROE, 139 LaSalle-st., Room 8.

FOR SALE—THIRTIETH-ST., NO. 229, 2-STORY frame house, brick basement, 13 rooms; has laundry, bath-room, hot and cold water, etc., very nicely finished throughout; lot 24x125. Will be sold cheap. $2,500; terms very easy. FRED. L. FAKE & CO., 88 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—AT A GREAT BARGAIN, IN TERMS to suit, lots on Western, Lexington, Polk, Taylor, and Campbell-av. Inquire of GEORGE CADWELL, on the premises.

FOR SALE—LOTS AT AUBURN, NEAR NORMAL School, in Englewood. Four blocks from station, $300 each. LARKIN & JENKS, southeast corner Clark and Madison-sts., Room 1.

FOR SALE—AT A GREAT BARGAIN, ON TERMS to suit, a 2-story house, on Polk-st., and Western-av. Inquire on the premises of GEO. CADNELL.

FOR SALE—BRICK WAREHOUSE, 60X100, WITH 1 year's lease of lot, and 150 feet of river dock, on main river, near North Branch; suitable for storage, forwarding, and docking business. Apply to H. K. BICKFORD & CO., 246 South Water-st.

FOR SALE—LOTS AT NORTHWESTERN CARshops, $18 per foot, one-sixth cash, balance 4 years. LARKIN & JENKS, southeast corner Clark and Madison-sts., Room 1.

FOR SALE—WABASH-AV., NEAR TWENTYfifth-st., splendid marble front residence at a decided bargain. Several houses on the avenues east of State-st. at low figures. Also a few lots, farm property, and cheap lots in the suburbs. S. DELAMATER, southwest cor. Clark and Madison-sts.

FOR SALE—CHEAP—ON LONG TIME, OR WILL exchange for good city property—The premises No. 29 Union Park-place, consisting of a good marble-front house, containing 9 rooms, bath-room, furnace, and all modern improvements, with large lot, 50x136 feet to alley; good barn. W. D. KERFOOT & CO., 90 East Washington-st.

FOR SALE—$400 TO $800, EASY TERMS. LOTS in this city, less than 3 miles from court-house. We take you to them in 20 minutes. We will give, for the next 30 days, the very best bargains to be found inside the old city limits. A. G. STORY & SON, southeast corner Clark and Madison-sts., Room 8.

FOR SALE—HOUSES AND LOTS ON STANTONav., Cottage Grove, 7 rooms, price, $2,800, $200 to $500 cash, balance in monthly payments, if desired; combination horse-cars and Illinois Central Railroad. Inquire of owner, at 155 Vincennes-av., or at 562 Wabash-av. U. P. SMITH.

FOR SALE—BY G. P. BAY, 89 RUCKER-ST.:

$5,000, house and lease No. 1 Rucker and Kinzie-sts.
$7,000, house and lot No. 20 Rucker and Hubbard-sts.
$6,000, house for sale or part trade, 1,000 West Side.
$3,500, choice 40-acre farm adjoining Crystal Lake.
$4,400, house, barn, and 22 acres, by Dolton Station.

FOR SALE—6 ROOM COTTAGES, WITH LARGE lots, 50x135 feet, on Fifty-fifth Street, near Dorchester-av., Hyde Park, on Illinois Central Railroad, at from $1,800 to $2,500; only $300 to $500 down, balance in monthly payments. Houses built to order to suit purchaser's views in any locality. C. E. NICHOLS & CO., 25 South Canal-st.

FOR SALE—TWO SWELL-FRONT, FRENCH ROOF, 10-room houses, with bath-rooms, and all modern improvements, situated on West Monroe-st., between Paulina and Wood-sts., north front

FOREIGN.

Treaty Signed for the Final Evacuation of French Territory by the Germans.

The Gladstone Ministry Likely to Remain in Power.

Portugal Demands Satisfaction from the Brazilian Government.

GREAT BRITAIN.

LONDON, March 16.—Gladstone had an interview with the Queen yesterday. It is probable that a further adjournment of Parliament will be asked for on Monday.

[*Special to the New York Herald.*]

LONDON, March 16.—The crisis in England continues. Although Parliament to-morrow again meets, no solution to the difficulty has been found. Disraeli refuses to take the office and the probability is that Gladstone, who has had another interview with the Queen will return to power with the Cabinet unchanged.

SPAIN.

BARCELONA, March 16.—Senor Figueras, accompanied by the civil Governor of the province, and Henry Ruggles, United States Consul, today visited the United States squadron in the port of Barcelona, and were received with full honors on board the steamers Brooklyn and Shenandoah. Capt. Bryson, of the Brooklyn, proposing the health of Senor Figueras, the President responded by paying a tribute to the memory of Washington, and thanking the Americans for their expressions of sympathy for the new Republic.

MADRID, March 16.—The Government has received a dispatch announcing that 3,000 Carlists concentrated at Vera had been routed by Gen. Nordas, after a sanguinary battle which lasted several hours. The Carlists who sought refuge in the village were badly received. Gen Nouvilas is actively pressing forward the campaign in the North.

CANADA.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

TORONTO, Ont., March 15.—The chief topic under discussion in the Dominion at present is the Canada Pacific Railway. The *Globe* to-day returns to its consideration in three column editorial. Within a few days the subject is to be made the test question, which will decide the fate of the Government. The proposed line will be 2,700 miles long, traversing a region containing an aggregate population of 30,000 souls. With the resources of a people numbering less than four millions, the work will require the labor of 10,000 men for eight years, and a gross expenditure of over one hundred and thirty millions of dollars. The Company only gives $1,000,000 security. The list of the *Globe's* cheages against the Government in this matter is that they took the power to determine the route; to borrow thereby millions of dollars in money; to give that sum to the Company; to grant 50,000,000 acres of land to the Company; to hypothecate another 50,000,000 acres of land as security for lands, representing a loan of $30,000,000; to make a contract with any company without the intervention of Parliament; to alter the acts of existing companies; to amalgamate existing companies, and to create and charter a new company, all without the intervention of Parliament. It is charged to be an usurpation of power, and a violation of the established principle of responsible government.

Two men were smothered at London by fumes from petroleum, yesterday.

The New Brunswick members and Senators have held a caucus, which was, however, attended by the Minister of Finance and the Minister of Marine and Fisheries. The Government are exceedingly distrustful of the caucus, and fearing an amalgamation by which they may lose power, it is understood that the Premier's intention is to avoid the question of better terms to New Brunswick till the session is over, and in the meantime to use their votes.

The Minister of Justice and the Minister of Public Works are reported to have had a misunderstanding.

The strength of the opposing parties still remains uncertain, but will shortly be made manifest.

FRANCE.

PARIS, March 16.—The new treaty between France and Germany, providing for the evacuation of the French provinces, was signed at Berlin, yesterday, and the text is published. The German forces are to evacuate all places they now hold in France by the 1st of July, with the exception of Verdun and vicinity, from which they are to withdraw on the 5th of September.

Troops have been sent to the Spanish frontier to assist the local authorities in the execution of the order requiring all Carlists crossing into France to disarm.

It is announced that Senor Rios will succeed Sir Olozaga, Minister of Spain to France.

Pere Hyacinthe has begun to preach in Genoa with marked effect. His congregations are very large, and he is fast gaining adherents.

PORTUGAL.

LISBON, March 16.—In the Cortes, yesterday the Minister of Foreign Affairs announced that the Portuguese Consul had been instructed to demand immediate satisfaction of the Brazilian Government for the outrage to the Portuguese flag at Para.

THE FARMERS.

A Meeting in Champaign County—A Lawyer Is Invited to Make a Speech, and Advises Them to Enforce the Three Cent Law with Their Own Good Right Arms—Resolutions—Members of the Legislature Ordered to Go to Work—Impeaching Gov. Beveridge—The Farmers to Organize a New Political Party—The Press Must Give Up Their Passes.

From Our Agricultural Correspondent.

CHAMPAIGN, Ill., March 13, 1873.

A meeting of delegates of the Farmers' Clubs and Granges of Champaign County was held at Urbana to-day, commencing at 11 a. m. by Mr. J. B. Porterfield calling the meeting to order, when Mr. J. W. McElroy was elected President, and H. J. Dunlap Secretary. After appointing committees on organization, credentials, permanent officers, constitution, and resolutions, the Association adjourned until 1 p. m.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

THE COMMITTEE ON ORGANIZATION

reported, recommending that the name be the Champaign County Association; that the officers be a President, one Vice President for each town, a Secretary, and a Treasurer; that each Farmer's Club and each Grange be entitled to one delegate for each twenty members; and the meetings to be held quarterly.

THE COMMITTEE ON CREDENTIALS

reported sixty-one delegates from twenty-four clubs, and one Grange; to which some members of clubs not having regular credentials were added.

THE OFFICERS ELECTED

were Dr. W. A. Conkey, of Homer, President, with one Vice-President from each town; H. J. Dunlap, Secretary; and L. Eaton, Treasurer. The President not being present, one of the Vice-Presidents, Mr. H. T. Asperu, was called to the Chair.

The meeting being in regular working order, C. B. Smith, a prominent lawyer of Champaign, was called upon for a speech.

Mr. Smith commenced by saying that he felt a delicacy in coming before a farmers' convention, for his motives might be misunderstood; but Mr. Porterfield had invited him to speak on one particular point, that

IN REGARD TO ORGANIZATION.

He was not now a farmer, but, until grown to man's estate, he was a farmer-boy, and was inured to hard farm-labor. Some persons supposed that lawyers, in addressing these meetings, did so for some advantage; for this reason he had hesitated. But, after all, he claimed some right to be heard,—first, for the reason that he had been a boy-farmer; and, secondly, that, before this movement, he had opposed railroads, in short, he was an out-and-out anti-railroad lawyer; almost his first and his last suit had been against the railroad companies. Then there was another object in these organizations beside the railroad fight,—that of moral, social, and business interests. From this he went on, in the usual line of argument, to show the value of organization as practised by all other departments of business.

HE WAS A LAW-ABIDING MAN,

and, when the law says pay 3 cents a mile, it is but right to pay that precise sum and nothing more; and, when they demanded more, or threatened to put him off the train, he would dare them to do it. Do not beg for your rights, but take them, with your own good right arm. [Cheers.] They, the railroads, have laid down the gauge, and you are to take it up. You must be heard like the rolling thunder, and I thank my stars that you can fight your way through. We all believe the same thing, and are politically of the same mind, or rather we leave politics out of sight. Select your men for the offices yourselves, for this is the seed-time, and the plant is growing rapidly, for you can all meet and vote together. Then you can put on moral and social adornment, for you have too much of toil; be therefore more social, and organize committees for the varied purposes of life.

Mr. White inquired of the speaker

IF CONGRESS COULD DO ANYTHING

to cure the evil; or should the people buy up and run all the railways, or go down before them in the fight?

Mr. S. said that just what Congress could or should do was not so clear to him; but one thing is certain, that Congress should not go into the railroad business, as, in the management of the Union Pacific Road, they made a signal failure; but they should regulate the roads and give the States full powers; and, yet this was not required, as the States had all the necessary sights, but it would strengthen them. The duty of the States is to fight this matter out to the bitter end.

The advice to take the matter of righting the wrongs of the people into their own hands was received with repeated cheers.

ANOTHER VIEW.

Mr. Coffin, a farmer, next took the stand. He said: the question before us is a broad one, and not easily grasped, and it will take all the combined wisdom of the whole people to adjust it fairly. We hear people say that these big crops will impoverish the farmer, and beggar his hopes. What was the cause of this? We have not organized, as have all other interests, to stand together and take care of our own interest. The members of the Legislature have given us no attention, but have sold out our rights, as they would sell a flock of sheep for the slaughter; but they have turned their attention to the moneyed power, and catered to their interest.

Then, again, we are charged with neglecting to give attention to a more diversified industry; but I think this has been carried too far. But the great trouble is, that we have not looked after our own interests. The exertions of railroad monopolists that know no law but their own idea of right, must be met and

BATTLED HAND TO HAND.

Congress allows a lobby to manage it—allows itself to be run by these men; and so it is of the States, and, if we can meet this in no other way, we had best have a lobby in our interest.

Jim Brown, from the Scrub Hollow Club, whispered in my ear: "Why in thunder don't the old fellow sell his farm and turn monopolist, and have a good time generally?" Well, that might do; but Jim is always meddling with what is none of his business.

Mr. C. went on to say that, after all, the railroads are not so much to blame, for

THE TARIFF

makes them pay 60 per cent on iron, steel, and nearly all the things that enter into the cost of building and running of railroads; and the tariff makes the artisan and the farmer pay 60 per cent on his hat, his boots, and things that he consumes; and thus the actual cost of building and running of these roads is double what it ought to be, or would be, if it were not for the tariff that is put on to make certain classes rich at the expense of the people. Take off this onerous tax that is levied for protection, and the cost of agricultural implements would be reduced one-half. The roads are protected against this 60 per cent, and allowed to take it out of the people.

The Committee on Resolutions reported the following, which were passed without debate:

THE RESOLUTIONS.

Resolved, That we request the Legislative Farmers' Club to urge upon the legislature the necessity of immediately establishing maximum rates for both freight and passengers on the railroads of this State, giving them reasonable remuneration on the actual cost of constructing, equipping, and operating their lines, and disqualifying any Judge or other person from deciding the equity of the rate who is directly or indirectly interested in the profits of any of the railroads; and, further, to urge the appointment of an investigating committee to ascertain whether any of our State officers, either executive, legislative, or judicial, are directly or indirectly interested in the profits or dividends of any of the railroad corporations.

NO POLITICS.

Resolved, That the State Farmers' Association and the Executive Committee of the State Grange of Patrons of Husbandry be requested to furnish to clubs and granges such information as they may be able to obtain in regard to the character and position on this railroad question, of candidates for prominent executive and judicial positions, that the farmers may be enabled in the future to vote intelligently for their own interest and protection.

DOWN ON FREE PASSES.

WHEREAS, The acceptance of a free pass from any railroad company by any executive, legislative, or judicial officer of the State is in the nature of and must have the effect, of a bribe to influence their action when the interests of railroads are involved; therefore

Resolved, That we emphatically and earnestly discountenance the acceptance of such free passes, and urge upon our Senators and Representatives in the State Legislature, if they are holding such passes, to surrender them at once to the railroad company that issued them, that their characters may be above suspicion; and that they should procure the passage of a law making it a misdemeanor for any of the above-mentioned officers to accept such free passes.

A STATE FREIGHT ROAD.

Resolved, The time has come when it seems wise that the National or State Governments should have the control and management of a grand trunk double-track freight railway, from the centre of the grain-growing West to the Atlantic seaboard.

Resolved, That the Legislatures of the States of Missouri, Iowa, Kansas, Nebraska, Illinois, Indiana, Ohio, and Pennsylvania, and the members of Congress from each of said States, are hereby requested, at the earliest practicable period, to initiate some feasible plan for the construction of such road, commencing at such point on the Missouri River as shall best promote the interests of the people west of said river jointly with ourselves, and running as near an air-line as practicable from said point to New York City; said road to be built by the Governments of the States above mentioned, with such aid from the General Government as may be necessary, and operated by them in the interest of the people of said States, at the lowest possible rates. Second, That we especially request the Legislature of this State to take immediate action, by the appointment of committees or otherwise, in furtherance of the object set forth in this resolution.

Resolved, That we recommend the organization and co-operation of the farmers of all States of the Union, that they may, in their councils, devise means to protect themselves against the crushing monopolies of wealth, among which the railroads are prominent.

Resolved, That we enter into organization with a due sense of the great work designed to be done, and of the difficulties to be overcome; and that we will never abandon the work till the object is attained.

TO BE SEEN AT WORK.

Next came the following, which passed without debate or opposition:

WHEREAS, It appears, by the proceedings of our Legislature, as published in the daily papers, that for about three days in each week there is but little if any business transacted, on account of there being no quorum; therefore,

Resolved, That this association instruct the Senator and Representative from this district to stay at Springfield and attend to the business for which they were elected.

MORE WORK.

Mr. Scoville, of Ludlow, offered the following:

Resolved, That, if the Legislature cannot, or will not, pass a law, within the next ten days, preventing extortion and unjust discrimination in railroad freight and fare, they be requested to do what other business is required for the interest of the State, and come home.

THE GOVERNOR TO BE IMPEACHED.

Resolved, That our Legislature be requested to wait upon Gov. Beveridge, and demand of him the immediate appointment of Railway Commissioners, which shall include the name of Col. A. P. Morgan, Jr., and that they demand of the Governor to execute immediately the present passenger law, if need be by police force, or that they impeach him for a violation of his oath of office.

Mr. Dunlap moved to lay the resolution on the table, which was lost amid some tumult.

Mr. Scoville, it is but just to say, is the schoolteacher who had the difficulty in regard to the school-girls at Champaign, and feels much agrieved thereat; and he stated that these resolutions came from the Ludlow Farmers' Club, and should be treated with respect, for it was the Ludlow people who made successful rebellion against the railroad monopoly.

Mr. Dunlap took ground in favor of the Governor, as he did not see in what respect the Governor had neglected his duty. He must have time to select from the ninety candidates the three best adapted to the position, and he entered his protest against any such censure or such folly as impeaching the Governor for what the law made it the duty of the Railroad Commission to do, and not the Governor. He had, with a large majority of the people of Champaign County, voted for Gov. Beveridge, and had not lost the least particle of confidence in him.

The Rev. Mr. Everett, of Ludlow, made a soul-stirring speech in favor of the downtrodden farmer, and he characterized the conduct of the Governor and the Legislature in no complimentary terms. In short, the speech, as a rhetorical display of some schoolboy, was a complete success, and the people of Ludlow ought to feel proud that at least one of their pulpits is filled in so able a manner; but it is probable that some day the farmers may have sufficient confidence in their own good sense to enable them to manage their meetings without the aid of lawyers, school-teachers, or clergymen. These men are all well enough in their proper place; but, when they attempt to influence the farmers to acts of mob law, there may be a question as regards their usefulness in this new role.

The debate was continued for some time, but the resolution was passed, and we will, no doubt, soon see its effects on the Legislature and the Governor.

Ludlow is winning laurels, as compared to its law-abiding neighbors at Paxton, 5 miles distant. A few hot-heads sometimes do a deal of mischief, that must be undone by their more respectable associates.

But resolutions came faster and thicker. The next in order was:

CONGRESS DENOUNCED.

Resolved, That, among the last transactions of the Forty-second Congress, the smothering of a just indignation against bribery and corruption in high places, and the vote to increase the pay of members by the sum of $2,500 each per annum, are in effect degrading to the public service, inasmuch as stealing by law-makers is a bad example to law-breakers.

Resolved, That we regard the above measure as an unwarrantable increase of the burdens already oppressing an overtaxed people, and therefore accord to those responsible for their passage our absolute condemnation.

NO POLITICS AND NO PARTY.

Resolved, That the farmers of Champaign County support for office men only who represent their interests, irrespective of party.

EXAMINING JUDICIAL CANDIDATES.

The Executive Committee was directed to examine all candidates for Circuit Judge, and report to the next meeting as to the qualifications of the aspirants.

NO PASSES ALLOWED.

Resolved, That no person holding a free pass from any railroad company can be a member of this association.

This led to a discussion of passes to the press. One member held a pass in virtue of an agreement to advertise, and it might be, or might not be, either a free pass or a bribe. Another member of the press, who is a practical farmer, and has the good or bad fortune to hold one or more of these complimentaries, rose to explain, and suggested that his club could no doubt forego the pleasure of sending a delegate to this Association. Several spoke on the question, among them one clergyman who, it is supposed, rides only on a clergyman's half-fare ticket, as is customary with the clergy along the Illinois Central Railroad. If the gentleman has such a ticket, there is no doubt that he will return it, as did Kelley the Credit Mobilier stock. The resolution passed by a large vote, disfranchising several members who are connected with the press and with railroad business, and who are farmers in the usual acceptation of the term,—men who own and rent or work their farms.

The Association adjourned to meet May 15, at 1 p. m., when the subject of nominating a Circuit Judge will come up for action.

If the farmers are to obtain any concessions in railroad freights or fares, they will find that there are two ways that offer a practicable solution of the question,—through the Legislature and the courts, or by an amicable arrangement with the railroad companies.

It would no doubt be a good thing to pass a resolution that one-half the farms of the State be exchanged for railroad stock, and thus equalize the matter, making a man half farmer and half railroad monopolist. But we will not vote for any long period, and it is better to await the slow grinding of the courts than dabble in so uncertain a venture.

RURAL.

BANK-ROBBERIES.

Robbery of the Falls City Tobacco Bank, at Louisville, Ky. — Some $300,000 Taken.

From the Louisville Ledger, March 11.

Yesterday morning, when the Falls City Tobacco Bank, corner of Main and Seventh streets, opened for business, the teller went to the vault to get his currency, and unlocked it without any trouble; but, when he attempted to draw the bolts back, he found his efforts unavailing. All the officers of the bank tried to open the door, but were not able to do so, and a messenger was sent around to Snead & Co., who had manufactured the vault, for an expert to exert his power.

The suspicion occurred to Mr. C. S. Snead, who was present, that some one was inside, but the bank officers thought that the door had only been accidentally fastened, as is sometimes the case in banks, and it was not until evening, after drilling through the door and driving back the bolt, that the true situation revealed itself. The floor of the vault was covered with papers of all kinds, and fragments of brickwork; the large Diebold, Balmann & Co. safe was blown open and rifled, and loss irreparable stared the officers in the face. A smaller safe, on the east side of the vault, was untouched.

Detective Gallagher, on examination, found a piece of the cast-iron ceiling of the vault, about two feet square, which had been drilled out of the southeast corner of the chamber. Getting through this aperture, it was discovered that a hole had been cut in the floor, six feet above the brick work, over the vault, leading to the office of K. W. Smith & Co., agents for the Mutual Benefit Life Insurance Company.

The floor of Smith & Co.'s office presented an undisturbed appearance. In the northeast corner of the office, directly over the hole in the vault, a large pile of insurance books stood, which had been there for a year. Removing the books and matting under them, it was discovered that the planks of the floor had been cut about one square and replaced. Taking these pieces up, the method of getting into the vault was discovered.

The vault is 11 feet 2 inches by 4 feet 2 inches, and 7 feet 6 inches high. It is made of cast-iron one inch thick, a mixture of Tennessee and Alabama iron, being hard material, as evident from the drilling in the ceiling—soft iron showing a dull surface when the drill penetrates, and hard iron showing a smooth surface. Surrounding the iron vault is a narrow chamber, then a thirteen-inch brick wall; then a space seven inches wide, and then on the east side of the street-wall of the building, twenty inches in thickness, a corresponding wall being built on the west side. The burglars, however, chose to get in from above, and accomplished their work very thoroughly. The only obstacle between the floor of Smith & Co.'s office and the one-inch cast iron ceiling of the vault was a brich arch, nine inches in thickness, with a space six or seven feet high between it and the floor of the office above—fully large enough for a good-sized man to stand in.

The floor of Smith & Co.'s office was bored through with a small bit, and looks like work of some weeks standing. After getting through the floor, it was easy work to remove the slight brick arch; and then came the difficult part of the performance. There are 190 holes bored in the iron ceiling to take out a square of two feet. The foreman of Snead & Co. says that not one of them could have been bored in less than twenty minutes, which would make the whole time nearly sixty-four hours. That they have been at the job a long time is very evident. Probably they have been working it up for months, though the actual labor of getting into the vault may have been performed in a few nights. It is probable that the final wedge was driven into the borings of the ceiling on Sunday night. The bolts of the outer door had been wedged up to prevent them from being opened from the outside, and if anyone had gone to the vault on Sunday night they could not have opened it.

Long pieces of cord were found which had evidently been used as signals. They were doubtless hung from the office window of Smith & Co. to the street below, to signal the coming of any one. The door of Smith & Co.'s office could be entered at any time by the burglars by the use of the pick, as it had an ordinary lock, and the office hours were, doubtless, well known to the operators. It is said that the key of every individual in the bank and buildings. Fragments of food were found in the chamber above the brick arch, and an old shirt and overalls were found stuffed in the space between the iron side of the vault and the first wall to prevent the pieces of brick and wood from falling below and alarming any one. One of the chisels was turned at the head for the purpose of fitting on a copper cap to deaden the sound of the sledge hammer. The tools found give evidence that the most finished and skillful operators in the country were at work.

From the Louisville Ledger, March 12.

A *Ledger* reporter visited the Directors' office in the Falls City Bank building this morning. Mr. L. L. Warner, Mr. Richardson, and other gentlemen connected with the bank, were slowly examining papers with naturally despondent faces, and our reporter felt as though he were attending a funeral.

"How far have you got, gentlemen, in your labors," said our reporter.

"We can tell very little about it. We do not know what the special depositors had to any extent, and it will be a long time before any correct statement can be made."

The loss in special deposits and collaterals will, doubtless, exceed $250,000 or $300,000. Telegrams of bond numbers were forwarded to other cities last night, but as yet no detectives have been put on the trail of the robbers, which, it seems to us, should have been done on yesterday morning. We believe that the robbers did their work on Saturday night, and got out of the city with their plunder on Sunday afternoon, thus having all day Monday to raise money on the bonds in Chicago and St. Louis. The loss to the bank will, of course, be on the collateral, and not on the special deposits. The amount of the collaterals is not yet known, but will exceed $150,000.

[The bonds taken were principally of the Jeffersonville, Madison & Indianapolis Railroad, and the Louisville, Cincinnati & Lexington Short Line.]

Bold Attempt to Rob the Metacomet Bank, at Fall River, Mass.

From the Boston Journal, March 13.

At an early hour on Wednesday it was discovered that during Tuesday night a bold attempt had been made to rob the Metacomet National Bank, of Fall River, which would doubtless have been successful had not the robbers been disturbed in their operations at an early hour in the morning by the janitor of the building, who had come to sweep out an office on a floor above that on which the bank is located, occupied by the American Print Works. The bank is on the second floor of a large brick building on the corner of Anawan street, near the Old Colony depot, and is in a part of the city where the operations of burglars would not be apt to attract attention during the hours of night.

The janitor arrived at the building between 5 and 6 o'clock in the morning and found the outer door secured as usual by massive bolts and locks, and unfastening the same he passed up stairs to the room above mentioned. Hardly had he commenced his work when his attention was called to sounds of footsteps in the rooms of the bank, and immediately after the robbers rushed to the rear part of the building and escaped by lowering themselves to the ground. The officers of the bank were at once notified, and an investigation showed that one of the best laid plans for robbing the bank of its entire assets had fortunately been frustrated.

The gang, who were adepts in the business, had effected an entrance to a room adjoining those of the bank by forcing off iron shutters on a window in rear of the building, and then drilled a hole through a brick partition until an aperture was made sufficient to allow them to gain access to the Directors' room. To reach the vaults after this required but little effort, and then commenced the work of blowing these open. To accomplish this purpose powder was inserted in the combination lock of the outer vault by means of a very skillful appliance, and it yielded to the powerful agency employed to rend it asunder.

The force of the explosion shattered the glass in the windows, and it seems strange that the noise should not have been heard by some person, especially the watchmen at the counting-rooms of the American Print Works, and the Fall River Iron Works, which are on the opposite side of the street. The inner vault was attacked by means of drills, wedges, and other improved burglarious implements, and at the time of being disturbed the robbers had succeeded in getting it partly open, six iron wedges being left in various parts of the door, showing how the job had been accomplished. The steel safe, which was set inside the inner vault, would not have long resisted the burglars if they could only have got at it, and a half an hour more would probably have satisfied them. As the bold operators of this unsuccessful scheme were not seen when they escaped, it is not known of how many of the gang consisted, or in what direction they fled after being surprised. The locality where the affair occurred afforded a good opportunity for the perpetrators to slip away unobserved, and they probably followed the railroad track.

As several of the large corporations were to pay off their help Wednesday, it is supposed that the robbers believed the bank had on hand a large amount of money, and that a rich harvest could be reaped. From appearances they must have commenced their labors quite early on Tuesday night, and the difficulties encountered in obtaining access to the vaults undoubtedly hindered them from completing their object, and getting away before daylight, as they intended. They left behind them a full set of burglars' tools, including three jackscrews, iron bars, jimmies, etc., together with about a quart of powder. To meet any emergency that might arise in case of any person's entering the bank while they were at work they had provided themselves with handcuffs and pistols, and the entire transaction indicates that it was planned and executed by a skilled band of bank robbers.

THE SALARY GRAB.

How the Salary Bill Was Passed—Butler the Author of the Bill—Tricks and Maneuvers—The Disgraceful Retroactive Clause—A $5,000 Bribe—The Vote in Detail.

Washington (March 11) *Correspondence of the New York Tribune.*

The Increased Salaries bill, which was put as a rider upon an appropriation bill, and passed in the last hours of the session, had a chequered and discreditable history. Its author was Gen. Butler, who was probably the only man of ability in Congress who had the courage to stand sponsor for a measure which was evidently destined to be exceedingly unpopular, and the ultimate passage of which looked almost hopeless. Butler prepared his bill early in the session and sent it to his own committee, the Judiciary. He might just as appropriately have referred it to Invalid Pensions, or Foreign Affairs. The bill had no relation to the proper business of the Judiciary Committee, but Butler wanted it where he could nurse it himself. He did not dare trust it to other hands. A general feeling had existed in the House for two or three years that some increase of salary ought to be provided for the President and Supreme Court Judges. Some thought that the Cabinet Ministers should have a little larger pay also, and numerous spasmodic attempts had been made to raise the salaries of certain bureau officers and assistant secretaries, but without success. Nothing had ever been said in either House, however, in favor of increasing the pay of Congressmen until Butler broached the subject. For nearly ten years the salary of Senators and Representatives had remained unchanged at $5,000 a year, with mileage at the rate of 40 cents a mile for the distance to and from his home by the shortest post routes. There was, besides, an allowance of $125 to each member of the House for stationery for the long session, and $75 for the short session, an allowance of $50 a session for newspapers, and liberal appropriations for packing boxes, rools, hulls, and clippings of ornamental plants and trees, bouquets, envelopes for speeches, etc. The Senators had an unlimited allowance of stationery, which is construed to include cologne, bay-rum, tooth-brushes, pocket-knives, photograph albums, soap, gold pencils, and an astonishing variety of other articles. Five thousand dollars a year with these perquisites appeared a pretty liberal compensation, in view of the fact that most of the members have other business beside that of legislating for the country, and have plenty of time to attend to it, the sessions of Congress occupying only about nine months out of twenty-four.

BUTLER'S FIRST EFFORTS.

The idea of making an Omnibus bill to include with the long talked-of increase for the President, the Supreme Court Judges, and the Heads of Departments, the never before talked-of increase for members of Congress, apparently originated with Butler. He brought the bill back from the Judiciary Committee, on the 7th of February, with a long report,—historical, argumentative, and didactic,—in which he labored hard to prove that there were strong reasons of justice, morals, and public economy for raising the salary to $8,000 per annum. In the same report he advocated the increase of the President's salary to $50,000, and proposed to raise the pay of the Judges and the heads of Departments to $8,000. His bill to accomplish all this was recommitted without action. Some time before, Sargent had tried to put an amendment on the Executive and Legislative Appropriation bill raising the President's salary to $50,000. Dawes, who was in the chair, ruled it to be in order, but an appeal was taken, and the House, by a vote of 60 yeas to 67 nays, refused to sustain the ruling.

Butler's next move was to get his bill hitched on to an appropriation bill. He made the first effort to accomplish this on Feb. 11, when he moved to suspend the rules so as to instruct the Appropriations Committee to bring in the bill as a part of the Miscellaneous Appropriation bill, then about to be reported to the House. He was beaten by a vote of 81 yeas to 119 nays, but he gained a point—he got a showing of hands; he knew the strength of his forces, and could see how many recruits he must get to win. He had foreseen that it was essential to secure the help of the outgoing members, who numbered nearly 100, and there was only one way to do this: by allowing them to share in the profits of the proposed raid on the Treasury. He therefore inserted the words, "including members of the XLIId Congress," the effect of which was to make the increase retroactive—going back two years.

DRUMMING UP RECRUITS.

Up to this time comparatively few members had faith in the process of the movement, and very little had been said about it in the informal canvasses in the lobbies and cloak-rooms, which influence the disposition of bills far more than the debates upon the floor. Now it was seen that the bill had a strong backing of pledged supporters, and an active canvass for recruits began. Late in the night of Monday the 25th, Butler sprung his bill upon the House, as an amendment to the Executive, Legislative, and Judicial Appropriation bills, which had come back from the Senate with amendments. No one but the friends of the measure had notice of his intention. A large number of members had gone home on the assurance of Garfield that the bill would be called up only to get it in place, and that he expected no action upon it. Garfield protested, but Butler insisted on a vote on his amendment, and carried it by a vote of 71 to 67, on a vote by tellers in Committee af the Whole. The Credit Mobilier debate intervened next day, and it was Friday before the question came up again. Butler's amendment, adopted in Committee of the Whole, was rejected by the house, on a call of the yeas and nays, by a vote of 69 to 121. Butler changed his vote to No, in order to move a reconsideration.

THE SARGENT AMENDMENT ADOPTED.

Next morning he made the motion, and promised if it was carried to admit an amendment, prepared by Sargent, fixing the salary at $6,500, with no allowance for travelling expenses. This seemed a fair proposition, and the recommendation was carried without much opposition. Sargent offered his amendment, but by the time it began to dawn upon the minds of the members who opposed an increase, that, if any change were made in the salary, the whole question would in the end go to a Conference Committee of six men, who could put in any amount they pleased, and then force the House to agree to their report or run some risk losing the entire Appropriation bill, which would make an extra session necessary, Sargent's amendment narrowly escaped defeat, the vote being 100 to 97. Amendments offered by Garfield were adopted, raising the salaries of all the clerks in the House, and adding 15 per cent to the pay of all other employes, and adding $2,000 a year to the salaries of the Assistant Secretaries of the General Departments.

The bill went to the Senate, and when the question arose on concurring in the Salary amendment some Senators opposed it because it did not increase their pay enough, and others because they thought it wrong to make any increase. Both these elements of opposition united to defeat a motion to concur. The vote stood 23 to 36.

A PACKED CONFERENCE COMMITTEE.

The bill then went of necessity to a conference committee. Speaker Blaine now took a hand in the game, and appointed as the House conferees Garfield, Butler, and Randall, knowing that the two latter were in favor of a larger increase of salary than the House had at any time indorsed. They were both advocates of a beaten proposition, and it was in violation of a well-recognized principle of parliamentary practice to appoint either of them on the Committee. The Senate conferees, named by the Vice-President, were all high-salary men, who insisted that $6,500 was not enough, and would be less than the Pacific Coast Senators already, with their mileage. The conference agreed to put another $1,000 on, making the salary $7,500, and they restored Butler's provision for the payment of actual traveling expenses, and retained the retroactive clause, dating the increase back to March 4, 1871. The President's salary and those of the other officials they left as passed by the House. The report was made to the House on Monday morning, March 3. It was vehemently denounced by Farnsworth and others, and freely defended on the ground that the Senators were so stubborn that the House conferees had to yield for fear of losing the bill. The shameful retroactive clause did not find a single apologist, either in the House or outside. It was, however, vigorously assailed and denounced, but no one had the hardihood to say a word in its favor. Everybody knew that it was a bare-faced robbery of the Treasury of nearly $1,500,000—a bribe of $5,000 apiece to induce outgoing members to vote to increase the pay of their successors. The provision doubling the President's salary escaped with very little criticism. Members were so much occupied with the question of their own pay that they gave small attention to the portions of the bill relating to other officials.

FINAL TRIUMPH OF THE JOB.

The conference report was finally adopted by the House by yeas, 105; nays, 94. This was a fair test vote, although the high salary men, tricky to the last, tried to make it appear otherwise by falsely saying that the bill would be lost if the report was rejected. The effect of rejecting the report would have been to send the bill to a new conference committee, which could have reported back it to hour with the salary amendment stricken out. Every member who voted yea must, therefore, be held to have favored the salary grab, retroactive clause and all. It was late Sunday night before a vote was had in the Senate on adopting the report. The result was —yeas, 36; nays, 27. The bill was signed by the President on that night. Under the retroactive provision dating the increased pay to Congressmen back two years, every member received $5,000 as extra compensation for services in the Forty-second Congress, less sum already drawn by him as mileage. The amount of money taken from the Treasury for this purpose we cannot give with accuracy, because we do not know the exact amount of mileage to be deducted. At a moderate estimate it was $1,400,000.

No justification was attempted in either the Senate or the House for doing back the increased salary. It was so disgraceful a proceeding that it admitted of no defense. The members of Congress, in accepting their offices, agreed to serve for the salary provided by law. On the last day but one of their term of office, they voted themselves nearly $5,000 apiece as additional pay. They had the power to do it, and are amenable to no punishment except such as their constituents may provide for them at the next election; but their conduct in a moral point of view is very little better than that of a merchant's clerk who should increase his salary by helping himself from his employer's cash-drawer.

THE NEW SALARIES.

The following table shows the new salaries provided by the bill. The increased salaries of the Speakers of the House and of all other officials took effect on the 4th instant:

The President	$50,000
Vice President	10,000
Chief Justice of the United States Supreme Court	10,500
Justices of the United States Supreme Court	10,000
Cabinet officers	10,000
Assistant Secretaries of the Treasury, State, and Interior Departments	6,000
Supervising Architect of the Treasury	5,000
Examiner of Claims in State Department	4,000
Solicitor of the Treasury	4,000
Commissioner of Agriculture	4,000
Commissioner of Customs	4,000
Auditor of the Treasury	4,000
Comptroller of the Currency	4,000
Commissioner of Internal Revenue	4,000
Assistant Postmaster-General	4,000
Superintendent Money Order System	4,000
Superintendent Foreign Mails	4,000
Speaker of the House of Representatives	10,000
Senators, Representatives, and Delegates	7,500

The salaries of all the clerks, doorkeepers, messengers, and other employes of the House were increased from 15 to 25 per cent.

THE VOTE IN DETAIL.

The following is the vote in detail in each House on agreeing to the Conference Committee's report: Republicans in roman, Liberal Republicans in SMALL CAPITALS, and Democrats in *italics*, the (names of members not re-elected to the Forty-third Congress being preceded by an asterisk. Of the 36 Senators voting yea, 22 were Republicans, 10 Democrats, and 4 Liberal Republicans; of these, 5 Republicans, 2 Liberal Republicans, and 2 Democrats were outgoing members. Twenty Republicans, 5 Democrats, and 2 Liberal Republicans vote nay, 2 of the Republicans being outgoing members. Of the 11 Senators not voting, 7 were Republicans, 5 of them being outgoing members, 2 were Liberal Republicans and 2 Democrats. In the House, 102 members voted for the increase, 96 voted against it, and 42 did not vote at all, some being absent, and others having "paired off." Of the affirmative vote, 57 were Republicans, 43 Democrats, and 2 Liberal Republicans; the outgoing members being 26 Democrats, 23 Republicans, and 2 Liberal Republicans. The negative vote was composed of 61 Republicans, 32 Democrats, and 3 Liberal Republicans; of these, 21 Republicans, 23 Democrats, and 3 Liberal Republicans were outgoing members. Of those not voting, 15 were Republicans and 15 Democrats, 10 Republicans and 15 Democrats being outgoing members:

SENATE.

YEAS.

Alcorn,	Gilbert,	*Pool,
Ames,	*Goldthwaite,	*Ransom,
*Bayard,	HAMILTON (Tex.),	*Rice,
*Blair,	*Hill,	Robertson,
Brownlow,	Hitchcock,	*Sawyer,
Caldwell,	Lewis,	Spencer,
Cameron,	Logan,	Stewart,
Carpenter,	*Machen,	*Stockton,
Clayton,	Morrill (Me.),	Tipton,
*Cooper,	*Norwood,	*Trumbull,
Davis,	*Nye,	*Vickers,
Flanagan,	*Osborn,	West—36.

NAYS.

Anthony,	Ferry (Mich.),	Ramsey,
Boreman,	Fellinghuysen,	*Saulsbury,
Buckingham,	*Hamilton, (Md.),	Schurz,
*Casserly,	Hamlin,	Scott,
Chandler,	Howe,	Sherman,
Conkling,	*Kelley,	Sprague,
*Corbett,	Morrill, (Vt.),	*Thurman,
Cragin,	*Patterson,	Windom,
Edmunds,	Pratt,	Wright—27.

NOT VOTING.

*Cole,	*Pomeroy,	*Johnston,
Ferry, (Conn.),	*Stevenson,	Sumner,
Morton,	*Ray,	*Wilson—11.
*Harlan,	Fenton,	

HOUSE.

YEAS.

*Adams,	*Hanks,	*Prindle,
Averill,	Harmer,	Rainey,
*Banks,	*Harper,	*Randall,
*Bigby,	*Harris, (Miss.),	*Rice (Ky.),
*Bingham,	Hays (Ala.),	Robinson,
*Blair (Mo.),	Hazleton (S. D.),	*Rogers (N. C.),
*Boarman,	Herndon,	*Rogers (N. Y.),
*Boles,	Houghton,	Sargent,
*Buckley,	Kendall,	*Sloanks,
*Burdett,	*King,	Sheldon,
Butler (Mass.),	*Lamison,	*Sherwood,
Butler (Tenn.),	Lamont,	Sloss,
*Coldwell,	Lansing,	*Snapp,
*Carroll,	*Leach,	Snyder,
Cobb,	Lowe,	*Storm,